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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 306, Order Sons of St. George; Wm. F. Smith, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 13, Knights of Maccabees; Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COURT WANTON, No. 6079, FORESTERS OF AMERICA; John B. Mason, Jr., Chief Ranger; Robert Johnston, Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 7677, M. W. A., A. A. Page, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer, Clerk. Meets 2nd and last Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Robert Laurie, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George L. Sutherland, Master Workman; Perry B. Dawley, Recorder. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 93, N. E. O. P., Mrs. Elizabeth B. Goddard, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., Dr. F. Jerome Davis, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain George A. Wilcox; Everett I. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Fridays.

Local Matters.

The Belmont Petition.

Last evening (Friday) was the date set for the further consideration of the petition of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont for the closing of certain roads near their property in the southern part of the city. It is quite generally thought about the city that the board of aldermen would not grant the request as a very lively opposition to the proposed change in roads has been manifested. It is understood that the Belmonts are very keenly desirous of having the petition granted and will be greatly disappointed if the board of aldermen fail to grant the petition.

A public hearing on the matter was given by the board of aldermen on Friday evening of last week and was largely attended. In fact the attendance was so large that the meeting was held in the council chamber instead of the aldermanic chamber. The petitioners were represented by counsel as were those who were opposed to the change in roads. Col. Honey and Mr. Nolan appeared for Mr. and Mrs. Belmont, and Col. Sheffield, Judge Burke and Mr. Crandall for ex-Governor Lippitt and others who objected to the granting of the petition. Many citizens were called upon to speak for both sides. The preponderance of the remarks was against the granting of the petition. Residents of that part of the city objected to the closing of roads that they are accustomed to use, merchants whose goods are delivered through that section did not want the highway abolished, and the chief of the fire department intimated that in case of fire in that section it would be more difficult to get the apparatus on the scene if the changes proposed should be made. The hearing was a long one and no decision was reached but the board adjourned to Friday evening, June 12.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian Church gave a strawberry supper in the vestry of the church on Tuesday evening at which a considerable sum was netted for the benefit of the church.

At the meeting of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, at Richmond, Va., Wednesday, Judge Clark H. Johnson of this State was elected Supreme Vice Dictator.

Mr. Henry L. Davis and family from San Francisco, Cal., have arrived in Newport for the summer. This is Mr. Davis' first visit to his old home in four years.

Next Sunday is flag day. The observance of it will be on Monday. Old Glory should then float from every mast.

Dr. W. Seward Webb is critically ill in London.

Rushing the Pavement.

Broadway is Fast Approaching a Completed Condition—New Road has Finished Work Here and has Begun Construction in Portsmouth.

The Broadway merchants have recovered from that indigo feeling with which they have been afflicted for several weeks. In fact they are beginning to think that the result that will be attained when the improvements along Broadway are completed will be worth all it cost in a temporary obstruction of business, for there is no doubt but that the pavement that is going down there is the best in the city and one that it will be a pleasure to ride on. The only question is as to its wearing qualities and should these prove as good as the builders predict the new pavement will be a great success.

The pavement layers have made considerable progress this week and by Saturday night will have the east side of the street practically finished. The actual laying of the hard pavement is not a slow process, and in fact it is necessary to work fast in order to keep the mixture from cooling and hardening before it is laid. There is no delay in waiting for the surface to harden after it is down for as soon as the surface is cool it is fit for travel and the various vehicles follow close upon the heels of the steam rollers. Everybody is expressing delight at the hard surface, smooth enough to make travel delightful and yet which will give a firm hold for the horses or rubber tired vehicles.

There has been no change in the situation as regards the Broadway switch as yet. The company continues to remain inactive toward building a single track and of course the city will not allow a switch to be built. A decision of the court on the matter of an injunction may be looked for at any time and then this matter should be settled for all time. The pavement layers will soon be ready to work over the disputed territory and when that time comes they will go ahead regardless of the claims of the railroad company.

The Newport and Providence Company have completed their work in the city for the present. Their rails have now been laid from Lake's corner to a point on Long wharf just across Thames street. The crossing of Thames street was accomplished late last Saturday night when the bulk of the travel was over, and after the rails were laid the Warren Brothers filled in their pavement which will give an opportunity of comparing the wearing qualities of sheet asphalt and the bituminous macadam. After completing their city work the men of the railroad company were taken out into the town of Portsmouth to make a start on the construction of the road in that town. The start was made near Union street on the West Main road but not much work could be done owing to the heavy rains that prevailed. As soon as the weather is fit the work will be resumed. The contract for the construction of the road has not been placed but it is expected that it soon will be. The Company's construction gang will work along gradually starting at Union street and working toward this city, the line having been laid out by Captain Cotton this week. On the other end there is yet a little uncertainty as to the exact route that will be selected. Supt. Bradford stated yesterday that he hoped to swing off from the highway and run across private land in order to avoid the sharp descent into Lawton's valley on the main road. It is Mr. Bradford's desire to make the run from Newport to Bristol Ferry in thirty minutes and of course in order to do this it is necessary to avoid all heavy grades. On the Providence & Fall River road, a run of 12 miles is made in thirty minutes and Mr. Bradford thinks that his company can cover the eleven miles to Bristol Ferry in a like time.

Miss Mary E. Riley of New Haven died very suddenly at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. O'Sullivan on Charles street Tuesday night, death being caused by pleuro-pneumonia. Members of her family were notified of her serious illness and arrived at her bedside shortly before she died. The body was removed to New Haven for interment.

Charles E. Lawton and G. K. Warren Posts, G. A. R., will attend service at the Second Baptist Church tomorrow evening by invitation of the pastor, Rev. J. Chester Hyde. The occasion is the anniversary of the birth of the American flag.

It is believed that the recent operation upon the eye of Gen. Charles R. Brayton was sucessful and that Gen. Brayton will find the sight of that eye restored. The other eye is totally gone.

Mr. Joseph Aylsworth, son of Mr. Thomas Aylsworth of this city, graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this week, receiving his degree as a mechanical engineer.

Mr. Ira N. Stanley has returned to Newport for the season.

A Dangerous Stranger.

Mrs. V. A. Vanicek, who lives on Vernon avenue just over the city line in Middletown, passed through an exciting experience with an unknown man on Sunday last. According to the story as told to the police a stranger appeared at the house late in the afternoon and demanded supper. Mrs. Vanicek felt that she was in an exposed position and accommodated him with a meal. When he had finished he asked for 25 cents to pay his fare to Fall River but this demand was refused. The man then went away muttering.

It was somewhat later in the evening when Mrs. Vanicek heard a noise upstairs which she considered suspicious. She hastily telephoned to the exchange to send assistance and then turned to see the stranger coming down the stairs carrying her baby in his arms. She attacked him and succeeded in rescuing the child from his grasp while the man fled. The night operator at the telephone exchange had caught her message and had notified the police station and county jail so that two police officers and two deputy sheriffs were quickly on the scene but the man could not be found.

Mr. Vanicek returned to his home just after the stranger had left the house. He remembered to have seen a strange man about the premises during the day but could not give a very accurate description of him. On Monday the police arrested a Fall River man and both Mr. and Mrs. Vanicek called at the station to look at him but Mrs. Vanicek stated positively that he was not the man wanted.

Field Day.

The following is the program for the field day in Brockton on June 24th in which Washington Commandery is to participate:

Assemble in the morning, at 10 o'clock, at the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. depot, for reception of visiting commanderies. Washington Commandery will leave Newport at 8.18 a. m.

Lines formed at 10.30 o'clock for a short march of about an hour, ending at the Masonic Temple.

Removal of regalia in rooms of the Temple.

An hour for rest and social intercourse.

Banquet at 12 o'clock at Canton and Massasoit halls.

Take special cars for Highland Park, where a special entertainment will be provided.

Returning to the Temple, will leave park at six o'clock.

On arriving at the Temple a light lunch will be served.

Educational Society.

For the purpose of furthering the work of the public schools in this state and to discuss matters pertaining to such institutions an association of school superintendents has been formed.

There were about fifteen superintendents present at the meeting, all of the cities, save one, being represented, and that one was heard from in the shape of a letter commending the work which the association has ordained to do.

The following officers were elected: President, Commissioner Thomas B. Stockwell; secretary, Wendall A. Mowry of Central Falls; executive committee, A. P. Keefe of Burrillville; H. W. Lull of Newport, and C. E. Glover of Warwick.

The appellate division of the supreme court has denied the petition for a new trial in the case of William H. Honen by his next friend Albert E. Honen against Anton Peters. This was a case growing out of a collision between a bicyle and one of Mr. Peter's wagons. The jury at the first trial did not find that the defendant was liable.

Members of the William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R., have received invitations from Pawtucket Chapter to the third summer conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Rhode Island at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. C. E. Longley in Pawtucket on the afternoon of Thursday, June 18.

Work on the road on Sandy Point avenue in the town of Portsmouth will be begun at once, a committee having been appointed by the town council to arrange for the work. The expense will be $7000, of which Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilt is to pay half. The original estimate was for $5000 but this was found too small.

Senators Wetmore and Aldrich and their wives attended the wedding of Senator Hanna's daughter at Cleveland, O., on Wednesday. President Roosevelt and daughter were also present as well as a dozen or more Senators from other States. It was a distinguished crowd.

The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. will run one of their low priced excursions to Newport on Wednesday next.

Mrs. Heber R. Bishop and daughter have arrived at the Cushing villa for the season.

School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evening when considerable business was transacted. All the members were present except Mrs. Borchan, who is in Europe. The report of Superintendent Lull was read and contained the following items:

The total enrollment for the month ending May 29 was 3,818; average number belonging, 3,833; average number attending, 3,048; per cent. of attendance, 91.4; cases of tardiness, 746; cases of dismissal, 127. In the Townsend Industrial School 1,073 pupils were enrolled. The total expenditures of the school department to May 29 are $54,522.08; total receipts to date are $98,315.97; balance on hand, $43,793.89.

At this date eight complete schools, containing 63 rooms, have held parents' days, and at least 1500 adults have attended the exercises and inspected the exhibits. The kindergarten and grade I of the Callender will have a mothers' day tomorrow and then only seven rooms below the high school in the whole city will remain unvisited.

Masonic Hall has been engaged for June 25 and 26 for the two graduation exercises. Miss Arnold, dean of Simmons College, has been secured for the high, and Superintendent W. C. Bates of Fall River for the grammar schools.

The National Educational Association will meet in Boston during the second week of July. There are 500,000 teachers in the United States and generally 20,000 attend the annual meeting. Wherever the meeting is held, it is expected that practically all the teachers within one hundred miles will attend.

Truant Officer Topham's report contained the following: Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 193; number of cases of truancy (public, 15; parochial, 15), 30; number out for illness and other causes, 163; number of different children truants, 25; number found not attending school, 0; number sent to public schools, 4; number sent to Catholic schools, 2. I recommend the prosecution of Edward Lyons, John Casey, Thomas Galvin and John Galvin, for not attending school according to law.

Reports were received from the committee on teachers, committee on text-books and committee on buildings. Miss E. H. Murphey and Miss Mary B. Burdick were granted a leave of absence, the former for 3 months and the latter for a year. The finance committee was authorized to print the school report as usual. The school calendar for the coming year was adopted as follows:

Fall Term—September 8 to November 13.

Winter Term—November 16 to January 29, 1904.

Spring Term—February 1 to April 15.

Summer Term—April 18 to June 24.

Vacations—October 22, 23; November 26, 27; December 24—January 1; April 1—3.

A resolution in regard to equalizing the salaries of teachers in the lower grades was introduced and was referred to the committee on teachers. An increase of salary was voted to the following teachers: Miss Mary F. Leavitt, $100; Miss Blanche Leavitt, $100; Miss Lucy P. Brownell, $50; Mr. A. R. C. Gatzenmeier, $200; Miss Carrie L. Worthen, $50. There was a discussion as to the merits of the practice school as compared with the normal school, in which the graduate of the former became the successful candidate for a position as teacher.

On recommendation of the committee on teachers, Mr. Frank M. Greenlaw was elected science teacher of the Coles Scientific School at a salary of $1800. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It was voted not to have a new class in the practice school in September owing to the number of graduates now on the waiting list for positions as teachers. A rule defining the limits of each school district was presented and was laid over for further consideration. The committee on buildings was given authority to make the necessary repairs to buildings during the vacation.

Dr. Darrah's motion to appoint a committee to confer with the special committee from the city council on the matter of a site for the new high school provoked a discussion. It was shown that more money would be needed before the building could be finished and that the city council is the body that will decide whether or not to submit such a proposition to the people. The motion to appoint a committee of conference was carried by a vote of 6 to 5, Messrs. Porter, Bradley, Burdick, Cottrell, Darrah, and Crandall voting in favor, and Messrs. Barker, Bacheller, Peckham, Covell and Stevens in the negative. The committee was chosen from the floor and consists of Messrs. Barker, Stevens, Crandall, Burdick, and Porter.

Professor Frederick R. Honey, of New Haven, a brother of Hon. Samuel R. Honey of this city, has been received as a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He was formerly professor of mechanical drawing in Yale Scientific School and is now connected with Trinity College. He was formerly a member of Christ's Episcopal Church of New Haven and was for a number of years superintendent of the Sunday School.

Wedding Bells.

Smith-Thompson.

Miss Alice Stewart Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander W. Thompson, and Mr. Arthur Lewis Smith of Providence were married at the United Congregational Church on Thursday evening, the ceremony being performed by Rev. T. Calvin McClelland. The bride was charmingly gowned in white crepe de chine trimmed with old point lace and carried a bouquet of bride roses. She was attended by Miss Katherine Turner and Miss Marie Thompson, as bridesmaids. The best man was Mr. John Merchant of Providence and the ushers were Messrs. Stephen Hopkins, Lee S. Holden, Elmer Eddy, J. McTyce, Dr. Mark Nichols and James W. Thompson.

Martin-Leary.

Miss Margaret Cecilia Leary and Mr. John Stephen Martin were married at St. Joseph's Church Wednesday morning, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Deady. The bride was attended by Miss Nellie C. Martin, sister of the groom, and the best man was Mr. Timothy F. Leary, brother of the bride. A reception was held at the future home of the young couple on Potter street after which Mr. and Mrs. Martin departed for a wedding trip.

Recent Deaths.

Miss Rosa McK. Steedman.

Miss Rosa McKean Steedman died very suddenly at her apartments in Boston Monday night, the body being discovered Tuesday morning. She was the eldest daughter of the late Admiral Charles Steedman, U. S. N., and was a sister of Mrs. A. Lawrence Mason and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

Miss Steedman had been identified with social affairs in Boston and elsewhere, and her circle of friends numbers many, not only in Boston, but in this city, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. In summer she divided the season between York Harbor and Bar Harbor.

In addition to her sisters, Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Morse, Miss Steedman is survived by two brothers—Captain Richard Ronaldson Steedman, now in service with the Eleventh United States Infantry in the Philippines, and Charles J. Steedman of New York. Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., is her niece.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

A. O'D. Taylor has sold a lot of 18,188 feet of land on Carroll avenue for Charles H. Koehne, Jr., to George and Emma Barrows.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Henry B. Hazard the unfurnished house, No. 81 Church street, to Harry A. Gibbs.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented the upper half of the Barlow house at No. 52 Powel avenue to Charles A. Webb.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Anthony M. Kinber the house at No. 42 Mann avenue to Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wood.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer for Mrs. Terry, wife of the Rev. Roderick Terry, her furnished house on Gibbs avenue to Mr. H. Galbraith Ward of New York.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for the Island Savings Bank the lower tenement at No. 12 Warner street to Mr. George Oxford.

Lewis L. Simmons, administrator on the estate of Benjamin H. Watson, has sold to John L. Cummings and wife, for $910, the lot bounded northerly, 50 feet, on Maitland court; easterly, 62 feet, on land of E. J. Winsor; southerly, 50 feet, on land of Francis Tripp, and westerly, 58 feet, on land of Benjamin J. Easton.

J. Truman Burdick, administrator on the estate of Frank Hammett, has sold to Mary, wife of Eugene Sullivan, for $2,000, the estate bounded easterly, 57 feet, on Thames street; southerly, 80 feet, by land of the city of Newport; westerly, 50 feet, by land of Leary, and northerly, 80 feet, by Wellington avenue. Eugene Sullivan and wife have quitclaimed the same lot to Julia Ann and Timothy F. Sullivan.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer on Jamestown Mr. Truesdall Smith's furnished cottage at the Dumplings to Mrs. H. Winslow.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer in Jamestown Mr. George L. Crawford's furnished cottage at the Dumplings to Mr. Charles P. Bird.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer in Jamestown for Adolphus Knowles the furnished cottage on the westerly side of Canonicus avenue to Mrs. F. J. Barrett.

Thomas Burlingham has sold at administrator's sale the estate of Joshua C. Brown, 42 by 50 feet, bounded westerly on a way, northerly by land of Nebraska B. Tilley et al, easterly on land formerly of Clark Burdick and southerly by land of the Newport Street Railway Company, to Lewis L. Simmons, Jr., for $60.

Thomas Burlingham has sold at mortgagee's sale, to J. T. Burdick, for the Newport Hospital, for $3,000, the Stevens cottage, on land, bounded northerly on Hope street and southerly on Powel avenue.

Middletown.

TAX ASSESSMENT COMPLETED.—The gain in ratable estate is greater than for many years. The assessors of taxes began the valuation of the ratable property of the town and the apportionment of the town tax on May 20th and completed their task on Friday, June 5th. During the preceding year there had been numerous changes in the ownership of real estate, which fact made the arranging of the tax list more difficult and required the making of many new valuations of real property. The totals of both real and personal estate as compared with those of 1902 showed decided and unusual gains. This was a result not generally anticipated. Some increase was looked for in real property, but none in personal. The summary shows a gain of $165,500.00 in real estate, of $33,500.00 in personal estate and a total gain of $169,000.00 in ratable estate, which will give an increase of $1,134.00 in the aggregate of town tax, the rate being $6.00 per $1,000.00 for the present municipal year.

In 1902 real estate was $2,210,475.00; personal estate was $681,500.00. Total, $2,891,975.00. Amount of town tax, $17,351.85.

In 1903 real estate was $2,365,975.00; personal estate was $715,000.00. Total, $3,060,975.00. Amount of town tax, $18,485.85.

Poll tax was assessed upon 43 persons.

The following list embraces those taxpayers who are assessed for $20,000.00 and upwards:

Brownell, Harriet F.,	$110,000
Clark, Sarah Wood, wife of J. Mitchell,	110,000
Caswell, Philip,	96,000
Perry, Mary E., widow of Gardner R.,	95,000
Coggeshall, David and wife,	73,000
Newport Water Works,	66,900
Willard, Elisha W.,	57,000
Bancroft, John C., estate of,	50,000
St. George's School,	50,000
Smith, Howard, heirs of and others,	48,000
Bull, Melville,	46,500
Hazard, Barclay,	46,000
Bailey, William,	[illegible]
Company, State Street Trust,	[illegible]
Davies, Julien T. and wife,	[illegible]
Peckham, Lydia E.,	32,000
Hunter, Edith N., wife of William R.,	31,900
Andrews, Maria F., widow of Frank,	31,000
Joseph, Lyman C.,	31,000
Old Colony & Newport Railway Company,	30,000
Murphy, Patrick J.,	26,000
Emery, Mary M., wife of Thomas J.,	25,000
Barker, Isaac and wife,	24,500
Coggeshall, Noel,	24,500
Sheffield, William P.,	24,300
Kinber, John S.,	22,000
Lynch, James D.,	21,000
Norman, George H. and others,	21,000
Hall, Edward B.,	20,300
Chase, George R. and James R.,	20,000
Company, Newport & Fall River Street Railway,	20,000

The thirty-one individuals and companies included in the foregoing list represent an aggregate of $1,356,800.00 of taxable property and are assessed for more than forty-four per cent. of the entire town tax for 1903.

Aquidneck Grange, No. 30, Patrons of Husbandry, held its regular meeting Thursday evening at the town hall. After the completion of the regular business, the meeting was placed in the hands of Ceres (Miss Grace Ward), Flora (Miss Lydia Peabody) and Pomona (Miss Edith M. Peckham), who presented the following program: Duet, Les Dames De Seville, Op. 43, Schubert, Miss Sadie I. Peckham and Mr. C. LeRoy Grinnell; humorous reading, "Mrs. Wiggins paints her house," Mrs. Albert Cornell of Newport, who gave as an encore, "How Sockery set a hen;" piano solo, "Martha," Op. 30, Sydney Smith, by Miss Sadie I. Peckham; reading, "The Inventor's Wife," Mrs. Cornell; instrumental duet, "With Wind and Tide," H. D. Hewitt, Miss Sadie E. and Miss Sadie I. Peckham. After a short recess, refreshments were served, it being the evening set apart for the strawberry festival. Large and small tables were placed in the centre of the main hall and looked most attractive with their decorations of flowers and fine large berries.

Mr. C. LeRoy Grinnell gave several selections upon the piano during the supper. There were about seventy-five present, including several from Nonquit Grange, Tiverton. The weather was most unfavorable to a large attendance, the rain pouring in torrents the most of the evening.

The Rev. Mr. Conover and family of Concord, N. H., have arrived at the Colt Cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Barker (Miss Lizzie Smith) have returned from their wedding trip and will be "at home" after July 1st at their residence on Main road, near the Two Mile Corner.

The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church are preparing to entertain the Social Union of the Methodist churches of Newport, Middletown and Portsmouth, which will meet with the Middletown church Tuesday evening next. The Union has not met in Middletown for two years.

The new gymnasium recently formed in Middletown and organized under the name of the "Paradise Athletic Club" gave its first public exhibition last Saturday evening. The meetings are held weekly in the upper part of the new blacksmith shop, occupied by Alfred Carr, and are under the leadership of Mr. Elton Peckham, a senior in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium of Newport. As the organization has been formed but about a month, the public exhibition did credit to their pluck and perseverance and was a success in every way. There were about 80 present.

Children's day will be observed at the M. E. Church Sunday by a Sunday School concert in the evening for which a pleasing program has been arranged.

Portsmouth.

Messrs. F. H. Anthony and Benjamin Hall, Jr., have purchased of Atwater & Thompson, New York, what was formerly known as the copper works, a tract of 37 acres of land lying on the west shore of the island, just northwest of Portsmouth station, platted it off into house lots, named it Narragansett Bay Park, and put it in the market for sale. They are improving and clearing the surface as rapidly as possible.

Councilman John B. Cornell, Commissioner Robert H. Manchester and Road Surveyor Henry Anthony were appointed a committee to construct the improvements to be made on Sandy Point avenue, in accordance with the vote of the town and the proposition of Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and this committee was empowered to negotiate with and receive from the abutters all land necessary for widening the highway, and to have all the stone walls needed to be changed to such purpose removed and reset. Sandy Point avenue is to be closed to public travel during the process of construction.

It was voted that the town council be a committee to establish the alignments of the Newport & Bristol Ferry Railway Company.

CHAMP CLARK STORIES

Why Congress Is Largely Made Up of Lawyers.

American People Have an Admiration For Orators—Judge Porter and the Jury—An Able Man at Table—Congress as a Presidential Hatchery. Telling Stories on the Stump—How a Buck Was Vanquished—Patriotic Under All Circumstances.

[Copyright, 1904, by Champ Clark.]

Frequently the fact is referred to in the newspapers that a large majority of representatives and senators are lawyers. That is true and probably will continue to be true so long as the republic lives. It grows out of these facts:

First.—The American people are the greatest admirers of oratory on the face of the earth. All lawyers are not orators, nor do all lawyers get to congress, but their business compels most lawyers to become at least intelligible speakers. No other class of our citizens is so much given to public speaking as lawyers save preachers, and very few of the latter aspire to public station; hence the lawyers have the call, or, in race horse parlance, the pole, when it comes to "running for congress."

Second.—A large acquaintance among the people of a congressional district is usually a sine qua non to a nomination or an election. Of course there are exceptions to the rule, but nevertheless that is the rule. A lawyer in active practice has a fine opportunity to know and be known by the voters. Especially was that true when "riding the circuit" was fashionable, for, strange to say, the railroads, instead of increasing the habit of practicing over the circuit, have diminished it. Wherefore? Let philosophers answer.

Third.—People have an idea that a man who has spent a large portion of his life studying, practicing and expounding the law ought to know how to make law. This may or may not be true.

As the house is made up largely of lawyers, it goes without saying that courts, judges, lawyers, juries, clients, witnesses et id genus omne are most frequently the themes at the cloakroom seances.

Judge Porter and the Jury.

I do not remember, however, to have heard any lawyer congressman tell a more piquant story about a court than this one I am about to set forth, related by James Kelly Pool of Centralia, Mo., who is not a lawyer. He is an editor. He tells it of Hon. Gilchrist Porter, a splendid Christian gentleman who served two terms in congress and several terms on the circuit bench. Pool's story runs in this wise: "It is said that on a certain occasion a sheriff of Audrain county summoned a special jury to try some case in the circuit court at Mexico and for some reason got together a tough lot of Mexico saloon frequenters. After the jury was duly examined it was suggested to the judge that he proceed to qualify the jury. Judge Porter awoke from one of his famous 'bench naps,' looked the jury over carefully and said to the jurymen, 'Gentlemen, I can swear you in, but all creation cannot qualify you!'"

It will not be improper to state that Mr. Pool is an ardent temperance advocate.

Judge Porter's Mot.

Judge Porter not only slept a great deal, but he was an enormous eater. No man since the days of old Epicurus more thoroughly enjoyed dining. Judge Porter was the author of this mot: "A turkey is too much for one man to eat and not enough for two." That is a most remarkable statement when it is remembered that in his circuit bronze turkey gobblers frequently weigh from 40 to 50 pounds. He would have been a fit table companion for the Emperor Maximian or that more famous Emperor Charles V, whose favorite diet even when an invalid in his old age was lampreys and eel pies.

As to Presidential Hatcheries.

Senator S. B. Elkins of West Virginia once remarked that "the house is a much better hatchery for presidents than the senate." That remark is entirely too sweeping. No senator while in service was ever elected to the presidency and only one representative while in service, James A. Garfield, who was also a senator elect. Everybody regards the vice presidency as a sort of presidential graveyard. Nobody ever seems to think of the speakership of the house in that light, and yet only one ex-speaker, James K. Polk, ever reached the presidency, while Vice Presidents John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Chester A. Arthur and Theodore Roosevelt all attained to that exalted honor, the first three by election and the last five through the death of their chiefs. So that, on the doctrine of chances, leaving out the element of death, a vice president has prospects three times as good of becoming chief magistrate of the republic as a speaker has.

While no senator was ever elected president while serving among the conscript fathers, several reached to the first place after quitting the senate—Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson and Benjamin Harrison. Besides Garfield, the only men who had served in the house of representatives and not in the senate to reach the presidency were Madison, Fillmore, Lincoln, Hayes and McKinley unless we count Washington, the elder Adams and Jefferson, who all served in the Continental congress. Neither Taylor, Grant, Cleveland nor Roosevelt served in either branch of congress. J. Q. Adams served 17 years in the house after he was president, and Andrew Johnson served a small portion of the full senatorial term to which he had been elected after he was president. The following presidents had served in both houses prior to reaching the magistracy of the republic: Jackson, Harrison, Tyler, Pierce, Buchanan and Johnson. To this list must be added Monroe, if service in a Continental congress counts.

It may be seriously doubted whether the easy road to the presidency lies through service in either branch of congress or in both branches. The congressional services of Washington, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison pere, Pierce and Hayes had precious little to do with their reaching the White House. All the great leaders in the two houses of congress have harbored the presidential bee, and most of them have descended to their graves full of chagrin and bitter thoughts. Of course, the ambitions of Clay, Webster and Calhoun are always harped upon, but there are others—Corwin, Cass, Douglas, Seward, Blaine, Conkling and a host of other choice spirits. What the explanation of this may be it is not possible to state. Perhaps the fact that veteran senators and representatives have too much record is the chief stumbling block in their pathway.

Which Ran?

It goes without saying that the average commercial tourist is a rattling good story teller. Once while lecturing in Louisiana I ran across one of these modern knights of the road at a restaurant in New Orleans. He asked me if I had ever heard much of General Wash Jones of Texas and then proceeded as follows: "Wash was a great character in his own way, possessed of considerable capacity and many oddities. The latter he cultivated for effect. When Ireland was running as the regular Democratic nominee for governor, Wash tackled him as an independent candidate. As a story teller on the stump Ireland was a success, at which game no living man could beat Wash Jones. They held joint discussions all over the state. Ireland began to tell anecdotes at Wash's expense, which the latter returned in such profusion that Ireland grew weary of it and proposed to Wash that they should both quit telling anecdotes. Wash agreed. The next time they discussed the political issues it was Wash's time to lead off, and he began by stating the history of this war of anecdotes and the agreement between himself and Ireland. He then added:

"Fellow citizens, I fully intend hereafter to live up to that agreement, but I reserve to myself the right to tell one—just one—here today. Once upon a time there was a great buck with spreading antlers which was monarch of all he surveyed in a large pasture. He chased everybody that went through his domain, making it decidedly lively for all intruders into his bailiwick. One hot day a man who was in a great hurry was very desirous of going catawampus through the buck's province in order to save time; but, knowing the vicious nature of the brute, he carefully and cautiously reconnoitered before venturing in. He saw the buck lying down on the edge of the pasture about a half mile distant and concluded that he might pass through, thereby making a short cut, without attracting the attention of his buckship, but he was sadly mistaken, for when he was about half through the pasture the buck came at him red eyed, and he ran for a big oak, intending to take refuge in its spreading branches. The buck, however, was too quick for him and was upon him before he could climb the tree. The buck chased him round and round the tree. It was a great race, but the man could turn quicker than the buck. The Bible says the first shall be last and the last shall be first. Finally the man gained a lap on the buck, and instead of being ahead of the enraged animal came up behind him and suddenly grabbed him by the tail. At this unexpected denouement the buck lit out across the pasture as though Old Nick were after him and never stopped to pester the traveler any more. Now, fellow citizens, I submit to you this question: In this anecdote telling which of us two, Ireland or myself, played the buck and which the innocent traveler?"

Genuine Patriotism.

There are many ways of expressing patriotism, just as there are many men of many minds. Perhaps the line of Horace, "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori," is the expression most frequently quoted. At David City, Neb., July 4, 1901, I heard one of the speakers relate this anecdote, which appears to me to contain the essence of patriotism. "Once upon a time," said he, "a party of Americans were touring the old world. Among other places, they visited the pyramids of Egypt. A boy who was with them grew weary and fell asleep. They thought to have some fun with him, so they surrounded him with grinning skulls and grewsome skeletons. Then all retired from the range of his vision, and one blew a horn in imitation of Gabriel's trumpet. The boy awoke with a start, rubbed his eyes, looked around a moment to get his bearings and then, swinging his cap above his head, shouted: 'Hurrah! Hurrah! It's the morning of the resurrection, and an American is the first man on the ground!' That boy was an American patriot, a fit countryman for George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and old John Adams." That is hardly as elegant as Horace's mot above quoted; but, judging by the way the vast audience clapped and laughed and yelled, it was up to the mark.

CHAMP CLARK.

She Wouldn't Make Trouble.

She was not one of these trouble making women. In fact, she had the greatest contempt for people of that kind. She said so herself.

"And she spoke of you, too," she said, in telling a friend of a call she had made.

"What did she say?"

"Oh, I'd rather not tell you, dear. There's no use making trouble, you know."—Chicago Post.

From the Cookbook.

Mrs. New Wed—You don't like the dumplings, Harry? Why, I made them from Mrs. Shorer's cook book.

Mr. New Wed—Well, my dear, the book itself may be very palatable, but I must have been helped to a piece of the cardboard cover.—New York Times.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW, Press Correspondent New York State Grange.

ORGANIZING A GRANGE.

Look Well to the Charter Membership Roll.

Hon. Aaron Jones, master of the national grange, speaks wisely when he says:

Care should be used in getting good charter members. They are the foundation on which the future usefulness of the grange will rest. With good charter members the grange will grow in numbers, in usefulness and influence and be of great benefit to the Order at large and of great advantage to its own members. Unless you can organize a grange of the best men and women in the location where the grange is to be organized do not organize a grange at all.

Every grange deputy should commit to memory the last sentence above quoted. This rule carefully observed would save trouble later on. Lay well your foundations in establishing a grange. Your best citizens are none too good. Organize well or not at all. Objectionable men and women can be kept out after the organization is formed, but it is often a difficult matter to prevent their joining as charter members. Use tact at this point. The deputy's responsibility just here is great, but he should meet it undaunted.

EMPIRE STATE PATRONS.

The Grange a Growing Power in New York.

The yearly session of the New York state grange in Syracuse made a very pleasant and impressive revelation of the growth of the Patrons of Husbandry in the Empire State. The reports generally showed the Order to be a growing power in the state. It is not easy to understand why farmers in all the states do not realize the value of the grange as the promoter and protector of the interests of farmers, but it is reassuring to note that intelligent farmers are coming into the Order in greater numbers than ever before. The community that has a live grange is always a community in which intelligence predominates, in which refined society rules, in which education is valued, in which scientific agriculture is the rule and in which the rural folk are seen at their best. New York leads most of the states in advanced country life, and it is proper that the grange should be a conspicuous feature of rural life in the state. Members of the Order everywhere will be pleased to note the growth of the grange in New York.—New York Farmer.

New Jersey State Grange.

The New Jersey state grange was reported at its last annual session to be in a flourishing condition. Total assets were $33,444.28. G. F. W. Gaunt of Gloucester was re-elected master for the ensuing year. Granges are doing a considerable business in co-operative buying, the banner grange reporting a business of $33,000. These resolutions were adopted: Favoring the appointment of a committee for the purchase of fertilizing material for all the granges of the state, with a formula for the different crops and instructions for mixing the same; asking the legislature to make it a misdemeanor to kill calves for food under fourteen days old; to allow trolley lines to carry freight; asking for a law which will class all game on one's premises as domestic animals and subject to the same laws.

Possibilities of the Grange.

Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, worthy master of the Minnesota state grange, says: The possibilities of grange work when conducted in conservative channels are limitless for the development of the rural sections of our state, but impatient, ill advised action will wreck it. With great earnestness we ask you to appreciate the value of this organization as a permanent educational force in our state and to consider with care the risk that would be taken in any action promoting any personal scheme or to gratify any vindictive disposition, for so long as there is need of raising men and women to a higher moral plane, so long as there is need of nobler and purer social life, so long as there is need of better economic and political conditions, so long will there be need of the grange.

Farm Bookkeeping.

No business man can get along successfully without striking a balance now and then to see where he stands. Bookkeeping is a necessary element in commercial success. It is just as necessary for the farmer to examine his assets and liabilities from time to time to ascertain if he is making a profit or a loss as it is for any other business man. Farmers have not been doing business on business principles and only one result could follow.

A Touching Comment.

The Youth—Sir, I came to ask your consent to my marriage with your daughter.

The Old Man—Is your income sufficient to support a wife?

The Youth—It is, and in addition to that it is sufficient to enable me to stand an occasional touch from my wife's father.

The Old Man—Say no more, young man. She's yours. Bless you, my son.

An Eagle's Strength.

What tremendous power an eagle exerts when carrying away a lamb that weighs, say, sixty pounds or over! If you take the weight of the bird together, seventy-six pounds, then it appears that an eagle can develop more than two horsepower and must put a strain of over 1,100 pounds on the muscles of the wings, which leads one to think that "birds are stronger than mathematics."

Failed to Recognize It.

"He sent a copy of his dialect story down into the country where he studied the dialect."

"And did it make the natives angry?"

"Oh, no; they couldn't understand it."—Chicago Post.

IN REELFOOT LAKE.

The Great Sunken Forest and the Game With Which It Abounds.

Mississippi river shooting is varied with trips to the sunken lands, which begin near Hickman, Ky., and extend south several hundred miles on both sides of the river. This territory was covered with a dense forest of large trees before the land was submerged by the earthquake of 1811. On the Tennessee side Reelfoot lake, eighty miles long, was formed. Reelfoot lake is only three miles from the river at Upper Slough Landing and the same distance at Tiptonville, Tenn. The dense forest is still standing. The limbs and bark have rotted and dropped off years ago, leaving the bleached trunks standing like marble columns in water sixty feet deep, so close together that it is difficult to move a skiff among them. Some have rotted off at the water level, and others are hollow, making good blinds. The flight of wild fowl on Reelfoot lake is beyond the comprehension of the average sportsman. There are ducks, geese, cormorants, called water turkeys; cranes, water hens and snipe. They all keep up a chatter which makes the sunken forest ring. From the tops of the trees eagles, hawks and owls contribute piercing screeches to the continuous din.—Outing.

Apprenticed For Life.

"Have you ever encountered the child who in the matter of smart sayings and straight truths is an absolute terror to all with whom he may chance to come into contact?" said an anxious parent recently. "Because if not I should like to introduce you to that boy of mine."

"What has your boy done, then?" inquired his friend.

"What has he done?" said the parent. "Why, he's always at it. Only this morning he came to me and asked what it meant to be apprenticed. I told him that it meant the binding of one person to another by agreement and that one person so bound had to teach the other all he could of his trade or profession, while the other had to watch and learn how things were done and had to make himself useful in every way possible."

"Well, what then?"

"Why, after a few moments the young rascal edged up to me and said, 'Then I suppose you're apprenticed to ma, ain't you, dad?'"

The Bagdad Button.

A man recently returned from Turkey in Asia was showing some souvenirs of his trip. "There's one thing I didn't bring back with me, and that's a Bagdad button," he said. "I'm just as well satisfied that I didn't too. A Bagdad button? Well, I'll tell you about it. Every person who goes to Bagdad and stays there for six months is afflicted with a peculiar boil that leaves a scar about the size of a half dollar. It may come on the face or on some part of the body, but it is bound to come if you stay there long enough. I didn't. I got out just as soon as I could. Children who are born in Bagdad always come into the world with this mark, which is known as the Bagdad button."—Philadelphia Record.

Mortifying Advice.

A federal officeholder tells of campaigning in Kentucky with another stump speaker. The latter thought to make a good impression in the famous distillery town of Owensboro, and in his speech there sounded the praises of whisky. "Why, gentlemen," said he, "I have noticed in my reading of history and biography that all great men drank liquor. I tell you, whisky makes men smart."

"What's that?" said an old farmer who was a noted teetotaler.

"Whisky makes men smart," reiterated the orator, "and I challenge denial."

"Then," said the farmer, "you'd better get a couple of barrels and begin on it at once."

Early Marriage in China.

It is nothing rare in China for boys twelve to fourteen years old to marry. The physical, moral and intellectual development of the contracting parties has nothing to do with the matter. Other considerations entirely regulate the affair. An old Chinese aphorism says that the great business of life is ended when the sons and daughters are married. The Chinese parents do not care to run the danger of postponing the marriage of their children, especially of their sons, until after their own death.

Didn't Seem Funny.

Little Johnny—That young man who comes to see you must be pretty poor company. He hasn't any sense of humor.

Sister—Why do you think so?

Little Johnny—I told him all about the funny way you rush about and bang doors when you get in a temper, and he didn't laugh a bit.

An Empty Assurance.

"He says he'd share his last dollar with me."

"Yes," said the man who looks at things coldly, "but he is a man who will take precious good care never to get down to his last dollar."—Washington Star.

The Real Article.

Sillicus—Everybody says he is a genius.

Cynicus—Then I guess he might be. It takes genius to convince other people that you are one.—Philadelphia Record.

Horses are like eggs. It is impossible to tell what's in them until they are broken.

Dishonesty is a forsaking of permanent for temporary advantage.—Ecree.

The Subordinate Grange.

The subordinate grange is a link in the great chain now stretching from ocean to ocean, binding hundreds of thousands of the men and women of the farm in a fraternal body and by sacred obligation to put forth every effort to raise the standard of intelligence among the tillers of the soil and secure a just distribution of the burdens of society, as well as of the fruits of our labor.—O. Gardner.

A STRANGE FUNERAL.

Burial of an Elephant by Elephants in a River Bed.

There is no doubt that the elephant is naturally cunning, and the following extraordinary incident related by a planter from Ceylon is only another proof: "I went after a herd of eight elephants," he says. "After stalking I got a chance at the biggest of the herd and dropped it at the first shot. About two hours afterward I had the tail and feet cut off and taken to the bungalow. Next morning I went to the spot to look at the elephant and to my surprise found no trace of the body. After looking round I saw that the herd had been back during the night, and I soon discovered a track where they seemed to have retired in a body. Following this up, I eventually came upon the dead elephant lying at the bottom of a rocky stream. From the tracks it was quite evident that the body had not been rolled but carried to the bank, and it was plain that it had been taken through the long grass which grew on the bank into the stream. My neighbors were incredulous until I showed them where the elephant's tail and feet had been cut off and where the body lay in the stream, which proved conclusively that by some means or other the body had been got over the intervening space in the night. It is difficult to understand how elephants with their trunks and feet could raise and support the dead body of a comrade. However, they seem to have managed to do it, and it is a pity no human eyes saw this strange funeral."

Women and Store Detectives.

"The very thing that newspapers want to know about the way detectives work in big department stores are the things we don't want to tell," said a superintendent when asked about a conspicuous shoplifting arrest. "We should be glad to dispense with them altogether, but we can't afford to. A clever woman will outwit the shrewdest store detective that ever walked. We have to work cautiously or we lose our trade. If the detective is a man and stares at a woman too hard, she makes a complaint at the desk and tells other women how she was insulted. If the store detective is a woman, she is likely to get 'fresh.' I think the best store detective in New York today is a man who used to be a minstrel performer. He took the job on trial till good times came again, but nothing good enough has come along to tempt him to give up a $5,000 job, and he is worth every penny of it."—New York Times.

The Ruling Passion.

A good woman was dying, a woman who had been a true wife and a loving mother, a woman with but one weakness—a love of gossip.

Although her time on earth was short, she was critically watching the attending physician and the nurse as they talked in subdued whispers of the result which their united skill had been powerless to avert.

In response to the summons of the dying woman her husband approached her and bent low to catch the words which he expected to be words of love. Again she turned her eyes, from which the light was fast fading, upon the doctor and the nurse as she said faintly, "Do you suppose they are engaged?"

These words were her last.

Benefits From Running.

Running is the great beautifier of figure and movement. It gives muscular development, strong heart action and free lung play. The muscle comes where it ought to be, the shoulders go back, the loins hold the trunk well balanced, and the feet take their correct positions. It was running which made the Greek figure. The more active tribes of American Indians have been runners from time immemorial, and from the chest to the heels they are much more beautifully built than the average of white men. Running people have usually the firm but elastic texture which is the beauty of flesh.

A Change of Front.

Wife—How do you like my new hat?

Husband—The idea of paying big prices for—

Wife—Big prices! Why, I made it myself.

Husband—Um—yes—er—as I was saying, the idea of paying big prices for such monstrosities as the milliners are showing! Now, your hat is a work of art. Looks as if it came straight from Paris. Beautiful, my dear!—London Telegraph.

Dangerous Experiment.

A man in Rooks county was kicked by a mule and knocked unconscious while trying to feed his mules in a new way. He says that the first thing he heard when he regained his senses was his wife saying, "Well, I'll thank God when he can't find any new experiments to try on them mules."—Kansas City Journal.

Forever at Him.

Newitt—Funny! I always associate your wife with a certain episode in my own life. There's just one thing she always reminds me of—

Henpeck—I wish I could say that. There's lots of things she always reminds me of.—Philadelphia Press.

Still In the Family.

Jack—My grandfather had a fine collection of silver, which he bequeathed to my father on condition that it should always remain in the family.

Ethel—Then you have it still?

Jack—Well—er—my uncle has it.

On the Share.

"How sweet it would be to live alone with you in yonder lighthouse!" he whispered, tenderly.

"Yes," she murmured abstractedly, "and do light housekeeping."—Smart Set.

Roll Butter.

The young housekeeper who told the fishman that she wanted some eels and when he asked her how much replied, "About two yards and a half," has a rival.

"I wish to get some butter, please," she said to the dealer.

"Roll butter, ma'am?" he asked politely.

"No. We wish to eat it on toast. We seldom have rolls."—Chicago News.

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FEAR.

HOW IT MAY BE OVERCOME.

Fear is not always a lack of courage. One may be absolutely fearless when facing real danger, but a perfect coward about trifling matters. Many people fear to be in a crowded hall, and frequently, and unnecessarily, leave some enjoyable affair and return home. Thousands fear lightning to such an alarming extent, that during a thunder storm they become ill. Fear of this character is caused by a nervousness brought on chiefly by diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

A further proof that these organs are diseased, is ascertained by depositing a small quantity of urine in a glass tumbler and if after standing twenty-four hours you find it ropy or milky in appearance; if it has a sediment; if your back pains you; and you often have a desire to urinate during the night, with burning, scalding pains; it's the strongest kind of evidence that your kidneys and bladder are diseased and the very strongest reason why you should not delay in trying DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, the pathfinder in medicine, for diseases of the kidneys and bladder, liver, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation.

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It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or infirmity), Nervous Exhaustion, Anæmia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

DIRECTIONS—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.

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First Fight at Gettysburg

A Fortieth Anniversary War Story

July 1, 1863

(Copyright, 1903, by G. L. Kilmer.)

AT daylight July 1, 1863, a New York corporal in charge of the pickets on the Chambersburg road, just west of the town of Gettysburg, saw some strange men coming down the road from the direction of Chambersburg. His orders were not to fire upon any one approaching from that quarter, but to notify the pickets on the right and left of his post and also the reserve pickets in his rear. The corporal obeyed orders literally until the newcomers fired upon him. Then, soldierlike, he fired back.

Those early morning shots on the outskirts of a sleepy inland hamlet then unknown to fame were not necessarily the signal for a great battle. Neither the soldiers who fought there nor the generals who led expected a decisive combat at Gettysburg. The men who woke up the Yankee corporal's fighting vim were Confederates tramping confidently forward, little dreaming that their march would be opposed. They belonged to General Henry Heth's division, and the object of their march was "shoes and sugar." A scouting trip to Gettysburg the day before had revealed to Heth the fact that these much needed commodities could be found there. On the heels of this first visit some Yankee cavalry out on a hunt for Jeb Stuart's noted raiders dashed into the town and trailed Heth's men out on the Chambersburg road as far as the crossing of Willoughby creek. The enterprising leader of the cavalry stationed pickets along the creek and reported his discovery back to Federal headquarters in Maryland, and Reynolds' corps of infantry hurried forward to Gettysburg. The game was becoming interesting. Heth also sent word over the mountain to his chief, A. P. Hill, that the bluecoats were haunting that route. Heth was a fighter, and Hill turned him eastward again, with orders to go to Gettysburg.

Armies are like children in wanting what the other wants. Lee had no use for Gettysburg, and the result showed that he would have done well to avoid it. But when he saw the enemy heading that way he thought it must be worth striving for. On the other hand, the Federals paid no attention to the town until they knew Lee wanted it.

The Federal cavalry leader, General Buford, was as ready a fighter as Heth and held the ground on Willoughby creek until Reynolds rode up at the head of his advance division. Planting six cannon near the Chambersburg road, with two short lines of troopers on the right and left of the guns, he resisted Heth for two hours. That stubborn battery must be overcome by Heth or he could not go to Gettysburg, as ordered.

The next move on the checkerboard made the fierce battle of July 1, 2 and 3 follow almost as a matter of course, for it is an axiom in war to push a fight to a finish once the ball is open. Heth sent forward Archer's brigade of Tennesseeans to cross Willoughby creek on the left of the battery and Davis' Mississippians to make a similar move on the right, while the brigades of Pettigrew and Brockenbrough attacked the guns in front. Archer's men filed through the woods to the bank of the creek and divided into small parties the more readily to get across. Some Tennessee sharpshooters climbed the tall trees lining the bank and made targets of the gunners of the battery.

Meanwhile Reynolds appeared on the scene and sent Cutler's brigade, with Hall's battery, to relieve Buford's men on the road and in person led the Iron brigade into the woods east of the creek, facing Archer's men. Reynolds was shot from the saddle by one of the Tennesseeans in the trees, but not until word had passed from his lips to the Iron brigade to hold the woods at all hazards. The lay of the ground compelled the brigade to go forward in a half circle, the extremities of the line crossing the creek and cutting off the Tennesseeans, who had passed over. The Federal center closed in, capturing Archer and nearly all of his command.

The Confederates had been told that they would meet no enemies at Gettysburg except local militia, but when the distinguishing black hackle of the Iron brigade burst on their vision in the depths of the woods they stared in surprise and cried out: "'Tain't no militia. It's the Army of the Potomac! There are those black hatted fellows again!"

Cutler's brigade met Davis' Mississippians rushing along on open ground and was split in twain at the first collision. Two regiments were badly "cut up," and Hall's battery was forced to run for safety. Fortunately the Sixth Wisconsin regiment of the Iron brigade had marched out of the woods northward toward the road and with two of Cutler's regiments closed in on Davis' men and captured nearly a regiment of Mississippians. The fight had gone too far to stop.

Reynolds' men made good their promise to fight for the mastery of the woods and ridge west of Gettysburg at all hazards. Over half were killed and wounded. Heth's division got help from Pender's division, and in the crisis of the day Ewell's Confederate corps swept down from the north and planted guns on the heights northwest of the town, which raked the Federal line lengthwise. Reynolds' corps would have been lost and Heth or his colleagues masters of Gettysburg but for the coming of Howard's Federal corps to the field. The collision of two divisions of the blue and the gray had grown into a struggle between three divisions of each, and this, again, into a combat with two corps on a side. Ewell's Confederates had been marching across the country off the route to Gettysburg when Lee, hearing of the situation there, sent a courier to the commander telling him to go to Gettysburg, but not to bring on a general battle. Howard had been called up by a courier sent back by Reynolds a few minutes before he fell, telling him to form his corps on Cemetery hill as a reserve to the First corps, then fighting along the Chambersburg road.

But when Howard saw Ewell's battalions north of the town, with an open road to Cemetery hill, he pushed his batteries and regiments out on the plains beyond Reynolds' battle field to hold off Ewell. The Federal front now had two facings, west and north, with Cemetery hill, the key to Gettysburg, in the angle.

The instant the fresh guns of Ewell mingled their shots with those of Hill Reynolds' men were doomed to a losing fight. But they had sworn to the fallen leader to hold on at all hazards. The Iron brigade cleared the woods westward as far as the creek and swung around north to face the road. This movement bared the left of the line to the fire of Brockenbrough's and Pettigrew's men. The Twenty-fourth Michigan on the left of the brigade fought at eighty paces with the Twenty-sixth North Carolina. The Michigan men fought and retired, fought and retired again, forming in all seven lines of battle. Nine color bearers were shot down. The regiment took into battle 496 men and lost 316 killed and wounded. The North Carolinians, who fought on the other side, lost nearly 600 out of 800 in action. The leader of the Twenty-fourth was captured at the end of the fight and when asked by his captors why the regiment did not surrender before it was destroyed replied, "We came here to fight, not to surrender." That was the watchword of the day. Cemetery hill was kept from the grasp of Hill and Ewell. GEORGE L. KILMER.

"'TAIN'T NO MILITIA. IT'S THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC!"

Goose-quill pens and drying powders are still used in English law courts and the House of Lords, and in the French Chamber of Deputies.

The highest mountain in the moon is at least thirty-five thousand feet; that is six thousand feet higher than Mt. Everest.

Kerosene was first used for light jug in 1826.

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THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW, Press Correspondent New York State Grange.

GRANGE FIRE INSURANCE.

Some Statistics Relative to This Feature of Grange Work.

While there are financial benefits accruing to members of the grange, these are not set forth as inducements to secure membership. However, some facts concerning grange fire insurance are worthy of consideration. In Michigan thirty counties of the state are organized under county and district plans and also a company covering all territory not otherwise organized. The aggregate value of farm properties carried by these companies is about $10,000,000. The average annual cost of insurance upon each $1,000 is not far from $1. Pennsylvania has eight grange mutual fire insurance companies carrying risks aggregating over $15,000,000. Some of these companies have been doing business more than a quarter of a century. The aggregate cost has been about one-half of what the same class of risks costs in other companies. In Maine, with almost $9,000,000 in risks, the fire losses of 1902 in the Androscoggin Patrons company amounted to only $8,000, and the average assessment on $1,000 for seven years, ending Dec. 31, 1902, was only $2. The Oxford County (Me.) Patrons insurance company carries $1,774,828 at an average cost per year for twenty-six years of $3.00 per $1,000.

In New York state the risks carried by grange insurance companies is, for 1901, last report published, $58,225,000. Losses were $104,000, or $1.80 per $1,000, and expenses $24,000, or 40 cents per $1,000. Cost of insurance per $1,000 was $2.20. There were twenty-three companies reporting. In the Jefferson and Lewis county Patrons Fire Relief association New York state risks amount to $10,249,803, and with losses for the year much above the average the cost of insurance was only $1.81 on each $1,000. In Herkimer county the grange insurance in force Jan. 1, 1903, was $2,518,780. In Steuben and Livingston counties association policies in force Jan. 1 amounted to $3,170,300 and cost to the insured for three years past has been only 53½ cents per $1,000. The Columbia and Dutchess association carries $3,184,000 in risks, of which amount $1,000,800 was written in 1902, and the total cost to the insured for five years was $4.84 per $1,000, or about 95 cents per year per $1,000. The Cattaraugus county association wrote $200,000 insurance in 1902 and has over $1,000,000 in force.

The Ohio Grangers' Mutual Insurance company has been in operation twenty-three years. There are now 3,283 policies in force, the amount of the insurance being $3,100,616. There have been twenty-one assessments for 180 losses during the twenty-three years, and the average cost of insurance per year has been $1.43 per $1,000.

In Massachusetts the grange companies wrote $407,608 insurance in 1902, and total risks are $755,388. Receipts for premiums were $3,272, while the losses were only $150. This is a remarkable showing, for while good fortune has certainly attended the company it is also evidence of carefully selected risks.

Herein lies one of the chief reasons for the excellent showing made by grange insurance companies—care in selection of risks, then economy of administration and careful supervision.

GRANGE CONFERENCES.

Michigan Taking the Lead in a Most Valuable Line of Work.

Michigan state grange, under the careful direction of its worthy master, George B. Horton, is stepping into the front rank as an efficient farmers' organization. More new granges were organized in that state last year than in any other. It has more grange halls owned by the granges. It is proving of vast helpfulness to the farmers in matters of legislation. The latest idea is to hold grange conferences throughout the state, much after the custom of the farmers' institutes. Assignments have been made for a series of nearly 200 meetings in aid of uniformity in grange work and to assist all granges, new and old, in the way of essential methods to grange success. These conferences are supposed to be so located as to be convenient for all members from all granges to attend. In behalf of the state grange a proficient conference conductor will assist at each meeting. A considerable portion of each programme is to be made up from assignments to local people, and discussion will be general.

All conferences are intended to be closed sessions. All parts of grange work will be considered. The idea is a good one for adoption in every state.

What the Grange Stands For.

The grange is the strongest and most enduring farmers' society in this country, if not in the world. Other farm organizations have sprung up and flourished for a time, only to wither or die. After a hard struggle and slow early growth the grange lives, a powerful yet conservative element in American farm life. We may safely say that no other organization so fairly represents the American farm freeholder. An honest expression of grange opinion may be accepted as a fair statement of the views held by the better class of farmers who own their farms and live on them. If there is any organization better qualified to give voice to the views of this class, we do not know what it is.—Rural New Yorker.

A noble trinity—the church, the school and the grange. All are laboring for the uplift of humanity.

Sahara's Oases.

Some of the oases of the Sahara are quite large, one of them being 120 miles long and fifty-eight miles wide. The springs are of various kinds—hot, cold, mineral or gaseous. The Kargha oasis has a population of 8,000. They raise grain, onions and dates, but live on the least possible amount of food, work and reasoning power. Marshes abound and fever prevails.

A QUICK REVERSE

(Original.)

"Corporal," said the general, "there's a Confederate loose somewhere in our rear that I want you to take. He met an artillery sergeant on the Lebanon pike this morning and got the drop on him, taking his horse and his uniform. That means a tour of inspection either of our camps, our rear or a burned railroad bridge, cutting our supplies. It's no use sending a lot of men after him. Try him alone. The sergeant says that the last he saw of him he was winding along up the road over Cedar hill."

I had been the general's private scout for months and knew the country well. I struck the road over Cedar hill five miles in our rear and questioned all I met if they had noticed a mounted artillery sergeant. The people were all Confederate and would give me no satisfaction. I was feeling somewhat discouraged, for night was coming on, when I noticed a horse tied in front of a tavern. I dismounted and entered the tavern. There sat a sergeant of artillery with the landlord at a table eating a supper that had been set out for him.

"Got any whisky, landlord?" I said. "If so, trot it out. How are you, sergeant?"

"Well enough. Sit down and drink your liquor here. I'll join you."

His accent was a pure southern and was a dead giveaway. From the moment of his speaking I knew I had struck my man. His nerve was perfect. His manner was that of one pleased at having a comrade to drink with. Nevertheless I noticed that under pretense of removing his revolver to a position more comfortable for him he slipped the holster around on his belt toward his front.

"Out here on duty?" I asked.

"Yes. Are you?"

"Looking for forage. The commissary says he's running short, and I've got to find some."

"That's my job. Our battery is down to a barrel of oats."

"We might hunt together."

"So we might, only we'd have half the chance together we'd have separate. Suppose we meet here, say, tomorrow noon and report and find that's more than either needs."

I had hoped that he would think it best to fall in with my plan for awhile in order to gain my confidence, in which case I might run him into a trap, but his argument was too sound to refute, and I gave up that plan. The landlord brought some bad whisky, and the sergeant and I drank together. Then I proposed that we remain where we were all night and make a search the next day.

"All right," said the sergeant. "Uncle Sam doesn't pay me enough to hunt for forage at night. Got rooms for us, landlord?"

"Reckon."

"Well, I'll go out and stable my horse," said the spy.

By this time certain scrutinizing looks I had given the man, an occasional trace of incredulity in my face or something of the kind, had caused him to know his critical position. It's a singular task and a singular feeling to be chatting familiarly with an armed man whom you are planning to catch off his guard. At any moment one or the other may have a bullet hole in him, and it is very uncertain which will be the man. In this case, over one dangled a halter.

"Take my horse in, too," I said, stretching myself lazily in my chair and lighting my pipe.

"I'll do it."

He went out into the hall. I jumped up the moment he reached it and followed him, expecting to take him from the rear with his back turned to me. The moment he was out of my sight he must have gone like lightning, for when I saw him he was half way to his horse.

"Hands up!" I yelled.

With two leaps he was at his horse's side and with another on him and away, I firing three shots, then mounting myself and following him. It was a clear race over Cedar hill, and our horses kept a gallop on the way up. Then came a breakneck pace down the other side. Suddenly the man's horse stumbled and hurled him a dozen yards ahead. When I reached him, he was unconscious, and I took his pistol, then went to a rivulet beside the road, filled my canteen and dashed water in his face. That brought him to himself.

"Say, Johnny Reb," I said, "you're the coolest chap I ever met and the bravest. I'd give $100 if you weren't a spy carrying information, for you'll hang, and it prevents my letting you go back to Dixie."

He pretended to be badly hurt, and I was very lenient with him, permitting him to sit beside the road till better able to mount. He took out a white handkerchief and made a great display of it, wiping the blood from his face. It was not long after this that, following his glance down the road, I saw a troop of Confederate cavalry coming like the wind. In a second I was on my horse and away, but he was winded. I was caught and taken back.

"Yank," said my sergeant, "I can't go back on the uniform. I'm so delighted at escaping the gallows and so grateful for your kindly sympathy that I'm going to let you go back to camp. Give my regards to your general and tell him that if it hadn't been for you Captain Beverly of the —th Confederate cavalry would have burned the big bridge in your rear tonight, and he'd have been a month rebuilding it."

He grasped my hand warmly; then his men helped him on his horse, and they rode away. They had been on the watch for him, and his handkerchief had been a signal for them.

MONTGOMERY MOORE.

Business Instinct.

The following epitaph may be seen in the cemetery of a parish in the environs of Paris:

"Here lies Mme. N——, wife of M. N——, master blacksmith. The railing round this tomb was manufactured by her husband."

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JOHN VARS,

126 Thames Street

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, June 13, 1903.

Senator Proctor of Vermont says the next Presidency is settled. He talks very confidently, but probably no more so than indications warrant.

The New York Herald estimates the damage by flood in South Carolina at $4,400,000, 75 per cent. of which will be borne by the cotton mill companies.

It is reported from Washington that Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller has decided to retire from the supreme court, and that he will be succeeded by Governor William H. Taft.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew says: "I am a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. President Roosevelt will be renominated and re-elected. I believe the Democrats will nominate Parker and that he will be defeated."

United States Senator Beveridge of Indiana has started a campaign to counteract the effort to make him the running mate of Roosevelt in 1904. Mr. Beveridge says he is a candidate for re-election to the Senate and will not accept the Vice Presidential nomination.

The spring wheat belt of the country gives prospect of the largest crop ever grown. While the floods have done great damage to some sections of the country and the extensive dryness has retarded the crops in other portions, yet as a whole the outlook is good. The crops will be ample for home consumption and we shall have considerable left over to feed the rest of the world with. This is a big country—a flood or drought can cover only a small portion of it at a time.

The only question now agitating the Republican leaders is the man for Vice President. It is generally conceded that the party must come from the West, and as Indiana is still considered the doubtful State, it looks as though her politicians would name the man. It is said that Roosevelt wants Senator Beveridge as a running mate, but Senator Fairbanks will have to be reckoned with. So it is at this writing a bit uncertain who will be the tail piece of the next Republican ticket. It doesn't matter who the head or tail is of the other ticket.

They have just adopted a new election law in Boston for the choice of the board of aldermen for that city. This law requires the election of thirteen aldermen on a general ticket. Each political party is instructed to nominate eight candidates and no more. So the vote is obliged to vote for five outside of his party. The good government people of that city see a chance to elect a majority of the board next time. They propose to enter the field and nominate eight candidates of their own. They think that men of each political party will take the five extra from their party rather than from that of their political opponents. In that way they expect to elect their eight and thus give them the control of the city. The first election under this law will be looked forward to with much interest.

No Drought.

Newport is no longer suffering from the drought, copious rains having fallen during the past week. On Monday there was a lively shower which went far towards restoring the lawns and flower beds about the city to their natural condition of freshness. Not content with this there was another brisk shower Wednesday night and the rain continued on Thursday, so that it has now wet down the ground pretty thoroughly. On Friday there was more rain and a gale of wind, which played havoc with trees and foliage about the city. The farmers on the island have not suffered much of any damage from the dry spell, but if the lack of rain had continued much longer crops about here would have undoubtedly suffered severely. It is thought that the strawberry crop will be rather smaller than usual on account of the dry weather, but other crops, including potatoes, will be normal.

Aldrich for the Cabinet.

The proposition of Senator Aldrich for the secretaryship of the treasury in the next cabinet of President Roosevelt comes near being startling. This not only because it provides for that cabinet a man of experience and distinction such as we are not accustomed to in similar offices of late years, but also that it implies the removal from the United States Senate of one who has been the chief brains of party management there. Both these considerations render the Aldrich appointment unlikely. The basis of the report that it is to be made seems to be an assumption that Rhode Island is to go Democratic next year, and so deprive Mr. Aldrich of his seat in the Senate. But the odds are against this occurring. Rhode Island is now represented by two millionaires in the Senate, and, if the banishing of one of them is threatened the other should be expected to aid him. The two in connection should be able to take care of a small State like Rhode Island, which it is generally agreed is much susceptible to money influence in its politics. Then it is not to be forgotten that Mr. Aldrich is connected by marriage with the heaviest millionaire of all in this country, John D. Rockefeller. We should hardly have confidence in the chickens likely to be hatched in any vacancy created in political office by the defeat of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island.—Boston Herald.

The new theatre at Island Park will be open on Monday next. It is expected that the patronage of the park will be very large this season.

Gen. Wheeler's Uniform.

Our old friend, Gen. Joe Wheeler, the veteran of two wars, who spent his summer in Newport two years ago, and was warmly received everywhere, regardless of the clothes he wore, has got himself into much controversy for appearing at a Confederate veteran reunion at New Orleans in the uniform of a United States army officer, instead of wearing the Confederate gray. This happened a month or two ago, but the Southern newspapers are still airing the event and saying anything but complimentary things of the gallant hero of San Juan. Here is an article lately emanating from Atlanta:

"Fighting Joe" Wheeler, the dashing cavalry leader of the South in the war between the States, was persona non grata at the recent Confederate reunion in New Orleans because he appeared in the uniform of a general of the United States army. Heretofore Gen. Wheeler has divided honors with Gen. John B. Gordon at Confederate reunions, but there were no honors for him at the New Orleans gathering. The old soldiers of the "Lost Cause" resented the appearance of Gen. Wheeler among them in a uniform of blue, and they made him keenly feel their resentment.

Veterans who were at New Orleans say Gen. Wheeler was treated almost as if he were an enemy. When he appeared in the reunion hall clad in the uniform of a United States general not a single cheer was heard, and even veterans who had served under Wheeler had no greeting for the man whom they had followed in many a desperate charge. So far did the veterans carry their resentment that no provision was made for Gen. Wheeler in the parade, the ex-Confederates vowing that they would not march behind a man clad in a uniform which had been worn by their foes in four years of bloody war. One of the ex-Confederate generals present even rebuked Wheeler for appearing at the reunion in the uniform of the United States army.

"What do you think," this general asked Wheeler, "Lee and Jackson would say to your appearance at a Confederate reunion in that uniform?"

When Gen. Wheeler realized the situation he hastily left New Orleans.

Gen. Wheeler, it is said, is deeply hurt by the attitude of his old comrades. The general says that he appeared in the uniform he wore in the Spanish-American war to show the veterans that sectionalism was indeed over when a general officer of the Confederacy had the right to wear the uniform of a general of the United States army. The veterans think, however, that the uniform was out of place at their reunion. All the veterans wear Confederate gray on these occasions, the officers appearing in the uniforms they wore in the sixties, and they march beneath Confederate battle flags. Therefore they think Gen. Wheeler showed little appreciation of his old comrades when he came among them clad as a leader of the armies which the veterans of the South fought for four years.

From which it would appear that some people south of Mason and Dixon's don't yet know that the war is over.

Here is another one from Savannah:

General Wheeler is not the first Joseph to get into trouble on account of his colored coat. The story goes that the general was ruled out of the parade in New Orleans because he wore the uniform of a retired brigadier of the Union army. The wearing of the blue uniform was a matter of taste. It is not incumbent upon a retiring officer to wear any uniform. If General Wheeler thought that it was improper for him to don the Confederate gray while actually a union officer, he might at least have gone in citizen's dress. The Confederate veterans probably took exception to General Wheeler's efforts to ride two horses going in opposite directions. There are conflicting reports. Some say that General Wheeler was not slighted; that the committee just forgot him.

So, if old Joe Wheeler turned up in New Orleans in his blue coat, or yellow jacket, or any other decoration, we remember that he is the same old Joe Wheeler who fought with Forrest who covered the flanks of Johnston, and who stood by Jefferson Davis when he was surrounded by Federal bayonets. Manliness like that cannot be hidden by any color. It must be remembered that before Wheeler was a Southern officer he was still a lieutenant in the American army. When he graduated from West Point he wore the blue, and fought as a young dragoon against the Indians in Mexico. While he wore the gray no one can deny that he was true to the Southern cause. Now he dons the blue again with the honorable decorations of valor won in foreign countries. It strikes us that he should have been received in line and that his carriage should have been somewhere near the head of the procession.

Gen. Joe had better come to Newport again where he has many friends and no enemies, where he can dress in blue or gray as he pleases.

More Money than Ever.

An increase of over $7,800,000 in the money circulation during the month of May has lifted the per capita amount to the highest point thus far recorded, namely, $29.64. This represents a gain of only eight cents a month, but it marks an increase of $1.10 in the twelve months since June 1 last year. The total amount in circulation at the beginning of the month was $2,882,174,825, which was an increase of over $127,700,000 as compared with the corresponding date of a year ago. The changes of the month were of trifling consequence, with the exception of the increase of over $13,700,000 in the amount of national bank notes in circulation. As compared with a year ago gold coin showed a decrease of over $7,900,000, but gold certificates exhibited a gain of over $75,100,000. A gain of over 4,500,000 is noted in standard silver dollars, together with an increase of over $8,600,000 in silver certificates and one of over $9,200,000 in subsidiary silver. Treasury notes of 1890 exhibited a decline of over $11,200,000, while United States notes showed a gain of not quite $2,000,000 and national bank notes one of over $47,400,000. There are only about $80,000,000 more of the latter in circulation than there were at the date of the resumption of specie payments.

Washington Matters.

The President Again in Washington—More Developments in the Postoffice Scandal—Wall Street Hopes to Defeat President Roosevelt—Movements of the Asiatic Squadron—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1903.

The President has returned to Washington, physically none the worse for a trip that would have completely exhausted a less vigorous constitution,—he says himself that he has benefited by it; he returns to Washington with a keener appreciation of the needs of the great nation for whose welfare he is so largely responsible, and a greater love, if that were possible, for the country which has greeted him on every side with unbounded enthusiasm. In a word, Mr. Roosevelt returns to Washington in closer touch with the great American people. That he feels this is evident from remarks he has made to several friends.

As Mr. Roosevelt again takes up the reins of government he finds no easy task before him. An appalling scandal has developed in the postoffice department during his absence—a scandal which he feared, even before he left Washington, but which no political considerations induced him to attempt to smother. Regardless of the fact that the country was approaching a great election—an election which would determine his own political future—he gave orders to probe the irregularities in the postoffice to the bottom; to new to the line with but one end in view—the purification of the service. Warm political friends urged him to permit existing conditions to remain undisturbed until after election, but he refused. Theodore Roosevelt is alone responsible for the relentless investigation into postoffice methods now being pursued, and it is with bad grace that partisan papers attempt to cast reflections on an administration which has dared to uncover the sore that it might be healed.

August W. Machen, former general superintendent of free delivery, stands today indicted by a grand jury on nine separate counts, and evidence of other criminality sufficient to secure many more indictments is in the hands of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and his inspectors. Thomas W. McGregor and C. Elsworth Upton, two of Machen's subordinates and intimate friends, have been arrested for stealing from the postoffice department $8,000, their methods having been similar to Machen's. They purchased mail bags in Baltimore, worth less than 50 cents each, and paid for them 90 cents, receiving a commission from the maker of 40 cents on each. Postmaster General Payne, who was himself reluctant to believe that there existed what he would consider actual dishonesty, that is maladministration for personal gain, has been forced to admit that the conditions which the inspectors are daily uncovering are "appalling," and it is believed that the ramifications of Machen's dishonesty will eventually lead the inspectors into the homes of men prominent in State and federal political affairs. The grand jury is now considering the case of Groff Brothers, the men who paid Machen a commission on the letter box fasteners, and their conviction is confidently expected. Smith, the man who sold the mail bags to McGregor and Upton, will be prosecuted, and in every instance as earnest an effort will be made to meet out justice to the bribe-givers as to the bribe-takers.

There is rejoicing in one division of the postoffice department, however. The District of Columbia court of appeals has just rendered a decision which makes it possible to exclude from the mails a great class of publications which it was never intended should have the privilege of the pound rate of postage, accorded to newspapers. This class is composed of books published in serial form, as, for instance, the Lakeside Library, the Summer Library, etc. The publishers have been in the habit of complying with the technical provisions of the law, and when finally denied the one cent rate they appealed to the courts with the result above noted. Another class of publication which will be barred from the newspaper rate is composed of alleged magazines made up of sheet music. The most important feature of the decision in this latter case is the affirmation, by the court, of the postmaster general's contention that his decision as to what is and what is not entitled to newspaper rates is a "ministerial act" which cannot be reviewed by the courts.

Authoritative information has reached your correspondent of the organization of the Wall street and trust interests in New York with the hope of defeating President Roosevelt in the next election. These men say they will support any candidate the Democrats put up and advise the Democrats to nominate a free silver man so as to be sure of capturing the Bryan vote. This does not mean, of course, that they have been converted to free silver or free trade but they have found President Roosevelt unyielding to the pressure they have presumed to exert and they believe that a Democratic candidate, whose election was accomplished by their money, would feel so deeply under obligations to them that he would be as putty in their hands. Even though the election of such a man might result in the election of a Democratic House of Representatives, they appreciate that not for many years would it be possible to change the political complexion of the Senate and there would be, therefore, a deadlock in Congress if the Democrats attempted to enact any law other than the routine appropriation bills. That such a combination can command sufficient votes to elect a President is not regarded as probable, but that it may succeed in making trouble for the Republicans is possible.

An effort has been made recently to attach undue significance to the movement of the Asiatic squadron from Japan to China, near Chee Fu. The movement is explained by the navy department as being nothing out of the ordinary, the most plausible reason being that the naval situation there affords the most available opportunities for manoeuvres. It is further stated that the fleet always makes an annual visit to Chee Fu.

The General Assembly recently appropriated $100,000 for the construction of a system of State highways in various sections of Rhode Island. Work will shortly be begun in Newport county under this appropriation. In Middletown the East Main road will be improved from a point below Slate Hill, just beyond the Bryer farm, coming this way, until the macadamized road is reached beyond the Wyatt road. The road will also be improved on this side of the strip that has already been macadamized by the town.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1903, by W. T. Foster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13:—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent June 12, to 16, warm wave 11 to 13, cool wave 14 to 16.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about June 17, cross west of Rockies by close of 18, great central valleys 19 to 21, eastern states 22.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about June 17, great central valleys 19, eastern states 21. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about June 20, great central valleys 22, eastern states 24.

This disturbance will belong to a period of high temperatures and will bring little rain, too dry for crops and no very low temperatures will accompany the cool wave.

Last half of June will give us much hot weather and a June drouth. The dry weather will be in progress at date of this bulletin and there will be many surmises as to effects on the crops. Temperature of week ending June 22 will average higher than usual and rainfall below normal.

Western Massachusetts Portrayed and Described in Two Beautiful Publications by Boston & Maine Railroad.

Western Massachusetts is a section of New England which has never received its just dues in the way of praise and popularity concerning the many ideal qualities which make it a perfect resort during the summer months.

Noted for its pure air which is particularly healthful and invigorating by reason of its high altitude and its delightful situation close to the beautiful Berkshire Hills and the impressive Hoosac Mountains, it is a perfect haven for the vacationist who seeks health and rest.

The natural beauties of this portion of Massachusetts are numerous, and it was here that Hawthorne and Beecher derived inspiration for some of their best writings.

The Boston & Maine Railroad Passenger Department at Boston publishes an interesting booklet of fifty-five pages which gives a detailed and comprehensive description of this region; also a magnificent portfolio of views containing thirty-three perfect photographic views of the most beautiful scenes along the Fitchburg Division. The title of the descriptive book is "Hoosac Country and Deerfield Valley" and of the portfolio "The Charles River to the Hudson." These views comprise also some pictures of that famed historical and scenic country, Eastern New York. The title is printed on the outside of the cover in gilt embossed letters giving a beautiful and artistic finish to the book. This book will be mailed upon receipt of six cents in stamps and the descriptive book upon receipt of two cents in stamps or eight cents for both.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

STANDARD TIME.

JUNE 1903.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
13 Sat	4 28	7 31	9 54	9 42	9 53
14 Sun	4 28	7 32	10 27	10 28	10 35
15 Mon	4 28	7 32	10 59	11 09	11 17
16 Tues	4 28	7 32	11 30	11 54	
17 Wed	4 28	7 33	mo'n	12 02	12 44
18 Thurs	4 28	7 33	0 0	12 56	1 33
19 Fri	4 28	7 33	0 30	1 52	2 30

First Quarter 3d day, 8h. 24m., morning.
Full Moon 9th day, 10h. 8m., evening.
Last Quarter 18th day, 1h. 44m., morning.
New Moon, 25th day, 1h. 11m. morning.

Weak men wait for opportunities; wise men make them.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Guardian of the persons and estates of DAVID P. BURKE and ELLEN C. BURKE, minors, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estates to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

MARGARET J. BURKE,
Guardian.

Newport, R. I., May 9, 1903—5-9

CITY OF NEWPORT.

Notice to Registry Voters.

ALL PERSONS who are required to register their names in order to vote in this City during the present year, are reminded that they must register in person at the

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,

before 9 o'clock p. m., on

TUESDAY, JUNE 30th, 1903.

The office is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., daily, and will be open from 7.30 to 9 o'clock p. m. on Wednesdays, June 3d and 10th; Saturdays, June 13th and from Wednesday, June 17th to Friday, June 26th, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

On Saturday, June 27, Monday, June 29, and Tuesday, June 30, the office will be open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

DAVID STEVENS,
City Clerk.

May 30, 1903.

CARR'S LIST,

Lovey Mary, by the author of Mrs. Wiggs.
A Whaleman's Wife, by F. T. Bullen.
The Insane Root, by Mrs. Campbell Praed.
The Room with the Little Door, by Roland Burnham Molineux.
Six Trees, by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman.
The New Boy at Dale, by Charles Edward Rich. A book of rare interest for boys and girls.
Whimlets, by S. Scott Stinson.
The Spy Company, by A. C. Gunter.
The Golden Rapids of High Life, by Colonel Richard H. Savage.

DAILY NEWS BUILDING

THE T. RUMFORD SEABURY CO.

BOOTS & SHOES,
214 Thames Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Turkish Baths.

When in Providence don't forget to try one of

"JOE HEATON'S"
TURKISH BATHS.

Massage and Electricity, Large Swimming Pool, Private Sleeping Rooms.
THE BEST THE CITY AFFORDS.
Whitcley & Heaton,
36 Aborn Street, Providence, R. I.
THOMAS WHITELEY. JOSEPH HEATON.
2-28-6m

The Tribute of Baltis.

The management of the Barnum & Bailey Greatest Show on Earth have delved back in the dusty tomes of the libraries of Europe and discovered a beautiful and poetic subject which they have seized upon for exploitation, and made of it a stupendous spectacle full of action and beauty. The subject is, as the title indicates, the tribute of one mighty sovereign to another still mightier, and graphically depicts with historic accuracy in all details the pomp and circumstances surrounding the act of homage just as it took place three thousand years ago. It is a truthful reflex of an event long anterior to the Christian era, with every concomitant exactly reproduced according to the best authorities. Balkis, Queen of the Sabaeans, reigning about the year 900 B. C., journeys to make homage and offer tribute to the powerful potentate holding her dominions in vassalage, and this ancient historical event has been treated in the grandest possible style, and, to use a trite expression, "regardless of expense." In this wonderfully exalting theme artists, architects and designers have exhausted all the libraries in their search for authentic data from which to manufacture the huge triumphal floats and cars, secure photographs and illustrations of ancient armor, weapons, banners, devices, idols, chariots, costumes and paraphernalia, with the result that all are now exhibited in facsimile of the original. In many instances the old museums of Europe were successfully visited for specimens of the various interesting objects used in the days when the world was more populous than it is today, and at a period of its history when pomp, ostentation and lavish prodigality were conspicuous. Four hundred historical characters are seen in this wonderful production, all elegantly and expensively clothed in the costumes of the time, among which are charming idol, fan, vestal, terpsichorean and chorus girls, radiant in beauty and finery of almost inconceivable picturesqueness and fabulous cost. Men in burnished armor, charioteers in ancient dress, priests in long robes, archers, warriors, slaves, soothsayers, serfs, knights, servants, animal tenders, teamsters, nobles, ambassadors, courtiers, dancing girls, and many others are all faithfully represented just as they appeared in Bible times. As an instructive and grand divertisement, as a prelude to the regular performance, it is a most ambitious attempt in the line of glorious spectacles yet attempted and is really worthy the great institution presenting it. Besides the superb spectacle, there is a triple circus, double menagerie, three herds of elephants, museum of living wonders, hippodrome races, aerial tournament, equestrian entertainment, exhibition of models of United States warships, baby elephant and mother, two giraffes, nearly 100 horses performing at the same time in three rings, 300 human artistes of all kinds, and a thousand new features collected at home and abroad in all the countries of the world, and they will be here undivided on Wednesday next, June 17.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

For Sale.

An Excellent 14-Room Cottage,

with bath, gas, electric bells in every room, concrete cellar.
Full particulars on application.

SIMEON HAZARD,
40 BROADWAY.
Telephone 644.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

Real Estate Agent, 132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport.

I am sole agent for the splendid 4-acre lot of land in Middletown, lying across the creek, at east of Easton's Beach. An hotel or first-class boarding house erected there would be certain to secure a large summer business. Finest seaside site available—bathing rights, &c. For price apply at my office in Newport.
22d May, 1903. A. O'D. TAYLOR.

Marriages.

In this city, at the Second Baptist Church parsonage, 9th inst., by Rev. J. Chester Hyde, Edward Leroy Potter and Ida Theresa Carlson, both of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 9th inst., Catherine Johnson, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. David Sullivan, Bruen Villa Lodge, Bellevue avenue.

In this city, 8th inst., Ann Maria, widow of Samuel Sherman Gladding, in the 77th year of her age.

In this city, 7th inst., William H. Dobson, in his 53d year.

In this city, 7th inst., Matilda, widow of Burrell Barnes.

In this city, 8th inst., at the residence of his parents, Bowery Court, Charles Thomas, infant son of Timothy and Catherine Murphy, aged 1 year and 5 months.

Suddenly, in this city, 6th inst., Patrick Conlon of 39 Pope street aged 32 years.

In this city, 6th inst., John Campbell, aged 58 years.

In this city, 5th inst., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William A. Bliven, 269 Spring street, Julia M. Fanning.

In South Portsmouth, 10th inst., Susan Graves, widow of Captain Alfred S. Chase.

In Portsmouth, 9th inst., Telvina J., wife of Antione P. George, in her 33d year.

In Tiverton, 8th inst., Ellen, daughter of Thomas and the late Margaret O'Connell, in her 8th year.

In Bristol, 11th inst., Patrick Edwards.

In Providence, 9th inst., John Rice Jerauld, in his 72d year.

STOP

LOSSES ON YOUR RENTAL PROPERTY. EMPLOY A RELIABLE AGENT.

C. H. Wrightington,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,
94 Broadway, Telephone 924

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

SPEEDY RELIANCE

Shows Her Heels to Constitution and Columbia

SMOOTH SEA AND LIGHT AIR

In a Race Over America's Cup Course, in Which Great Seamanship Was Displayed—Won by Half a Mile From Closest Competitor

New York, June 12.—That she has no equal in American waters in a smooth sea and a light wind, the Reliance emphasized by another victory over both the Constitution and the Columbia; but the new craft has yet to demonstrate her superiority in rough water and strong winds.

After a sharp brush, which continued for nearly an hour, the Reliance got the lead over the Constitution and held it to the finish, defeating her by 5 minutes, 52 seconds. The Columbia lost five minutes by a shift of wind which placed her to leeward of the others. The Reliance beat her by 12 minutes, 54 seconds. The race was sailed over the America's cup course, 15 miles from Sandy Hook, to windward and return, 30 miles around.

It was a faultless start, the three boats crossing the line almost side by side, but Captain Rhoades had once more placed the Constitution in a position to blanket the Reliance, while the Columbia was in the lee of both. All carried club topsails and baby jibtopsails.

At the start the Columbia gave evidence for the first time this season of the sailing qualities that had made her a cup defender. In surprising fashion she drew out from under the Reliance's lee, dropping the new boat astern, but to windward. For a few moments it looked as if the faithful defender had recovered her form of two years ago, for the first tack had placed her to windward of the other boats. Then she began to drop astern, though holding her windward position and, after half an hour's sailing, tacked and stood away to the eastward, while Reliance and Constitution kept on their tack southward. Meanwhile the contest between the Reliance and Constitution was close and spirited.

In the first five minutes the Reliance began to outfoot the Constitution and to work out from her position under the lee bow of the older boat, so that when the Constitution tacked at 12:21 the Reliance had got the coveted windward berth. By splendid seamanship and pinching his boat into the wind until her jibtopsail fluttered Captain Barr had worked the Reliance 400 yards to windward of his rival. Failing to work out of a position in the lee of the Reliance the Constitution went about and when the Reliance promptly followed, tacked again, only to fall into line with the leader, but farther astern than before. She lost a minute in the effort, but was no longer in danger of being blanketed by the Reliance.

Captain Barr then resumed his tactics of pinching his boat into the wind and the splendid racer responded to his seamanship. Inch by inch she worked up to windward, until after a little more than an hour from the start, and halfway to the turn, the Constitution was in the wake of the new boat and hundreds of yards astern.

The wind had freshened to seven knots and suddenly hauled from southeast to south by east. The Reliance and Constitution could fetch the turn in one long slant, but the Columbia suffered severely by making her early turn. She was three miles off to the eastward of the others and could not fetch better than two miles leeward of the turn.

Under a growing wind the Reliance was footing fast, with occasional spurts of froth flying from under her bow and adding length by length to her lead over the Constitution. Approaching the turn she was nearly half a mile ahead.

Fifteen minutes before the Reliance reached the mark the Columbia came about and headed for the turn. The Reliance had beaten the Constitution 5m., 2fx., and the Columbia 11m., 1s.

Turning the mark all the boats broke out balloon jibtopsails and spinnakers, and a pretty spectacle they made of it, with their tall triangles of billowing canvas towering over their lean hulls and long bows, the Reliance leading the procession to the finish like a mile ahead of the Columbia and half a mile ahead of the Constitution.

On the way home the wind hauled more to the south and spinnakers were taken in. The Columbia carried hers longest and lost by it, but the Constitution's fine reaching qualities almost held her place, although the Reliance gained slightly on her and nearly two minutes on Columbia on the home run.

The official time:

	Start	Finish	Elapsed Time.
Reliance	12:16:18	4:06:01	3:49:43
Constit'n	12:16:01	4:11:36	3:55:35
Columbia	12:16:32	4:19:00	4:02:37

Members of the regatta committee announce that there will be no race until Monday, when they will race for the Glen Cove cups off Glen Cove.

Not Damaged by Grounding

Halifax, June 12.—Steamer Halifax, which ran ashore at Point Pleasant yesterday, was floated with the aid of tugs at high tide last night. She is apparently little damaged. The steamer is now taking in cargo and will sail for Boston this afternoon.

Nail in Boy's Appendix

Franklin, N. H., June 8.—An uncommon case of appendicitis is that of Lawrence Hirtlett, a boy of 9 years, at the New Hampshire orphans' home. The physicians found a shingle nail in his appendix which he probably swallowed when in infancy. The chances are against his recovery.

DYNASTY ENDED

Obrenovitch Rule Prevailed In Servia Nearly a Century

ASSASSINATION OF KING

As Well as Queen, Her Two Brothers and Several Ministers, Was Carefully Planned and Executed by Men of High Rank, Acting In Concert With the Army—Prince Karageorgevitch, Pretender to the Throne, Proclaimed King

Belgrade, June 12.—A military conspiracy, which subsequent events shown had the sympathy of the majority of the Servian people, was carried out in the early hours of Thursday morning and King Alexander, Queen Draga, her two brothers and several ministers, were assassinated.

Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, the pretender to the throne, has been proclaimed king by the army and there is every reason to believe that this decision will be confirmed by the Servian parliament, which has been summoned to meet on June 16.

The revolution was executed without any opposition on the part of the people of Belgrade, and the capital and the country remain tranquil.

While the main outlines of the event which took place within the royal palace are known, details are conflicting owing to the extraordinary secrecy with which the plot was contrived and carried out. The chief conspirators were all men of high rank, who acted in concert with the army. The participation of the latter in the assassinations, which blotted out the Obrenovitch dynasty, which has ruled Servia, with a short intermission, for nearly a century, is mainly due to the attitude of King Alexander and his consort towards the officers of the army, whom he always treated with scant courtesy. His desire to remove the war school from Belgrade to Shebats gave the officers offense.

Yesterday's date is a sinister one in the history of the Obrenovitch house, being the 35th anniversary of the assassination of King Alexander's great uncle, Michael, who was done to death by agents of Alexander Karageorgevitch, the then leading member of the house which has long disputed the throne of Servia against the Obrenovitch family and whose head, Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, has been proclaimed king.

Dissatisfaction against King Alexander's rule has been accentuated since his suspension of the constitution, last April, and it is from that time that the military plot dates. The organization of the bloody deed was carried out with consummate skill. The king for the past two months was thrown off his guard by the apparent quietude of the reception of his recent coup d'etat. In the meantime the conspirators had decided on June 10 as the date for the execution of the revolution for two reasons; first, it is the anniversary of the murder of King Alexander's grand-uncle, Michael, and, second, because it was feared that further delay would permit the skupschina (legislature) to settle the succession to the throne according to the king's wishes, and it was believed that the brother of the hated queen would be his choice.

The prime movers in the plot were Ljubomir Schlokovics and Vojislav Velikovics, who have entered the new cabinet as ministers of justice and finance, respectively. M. Schlokovics was condemned to 20 years' penal servitude for an attempt to assassinate former King Milan.

The king and queen passed the eve of their death quietly. They attended a choral festival, then took supper and afterwards retired to rest. Meantime, the conspirators held a meeting in the Kalimegdan park. The Sixth infantry regiment, which was chosen to carry out the coup d'etat, was recently punished for having used its weapons against a crowd of demonstrators.

About 1 o'clock in the morning the Sixth and Seventh regiments were called to arms and were led to the royal palace, which they entirely surrounded. A band of 30 officers, led by Colonel Maschin and Colonel Mischics, forced their way into the palace, shooting all who attempted to bar their passage. They were assisted by treason within. The aide-de-camp on duty, Colonel Naumovics, had been won over by the conspirators and was entrusted with the plans for action within the royal enclosure. Several doors leading to the royal apartments were blown in by dynamite, Colonel Naumovics himself bursting in the door of the royal bed chamber with a bomb. The officers had called on the king to open, but he had curtly refused. As the door fell the king rushed to a window and appealed for assistance, but no answer came. Realizing the situation he returned to the queen, holding her in his arms to protect her, and awaited the conspirators. Colonel Naumovics and the officers then entered the room. Naumovics presented to the king a form of abdication for his signature. The document contained the statement that by marrying a "public prostitute," the king had degraded Servia and that he must abdicate. The king's answer was to draw a revolver and kill Naumovics on the spot. Colonel Mischics picked up the document and presented it again. King Alexander waved it from him. The officers then, with their drawn revolvers, fired a ball of bullets and the royal couple fell together to the ground.

The band who carried out the assassinations appear to have met with a great resistance on the balcony side of the palace, where the curtains are torn and the window broken as though the occupants had tried to escape into the garden. Torn gloves and articles of soldiers' clothing lie scattered below. This resistance was probably offered by two royal aides-de-camp, who were killed.

A single cannon shot announced the execution of the plot, all the terrible details of which may perhaps never be accurately known. Detachments of troops immediately marched to the bureaus of posts and telegraphs and the railway stations and occupied them. Other troops immediately marched to the barracks and proclaimed Prince Karageorgevitch king.

Enthusiastic shouts were raised of "Long live Karageorgevitch" and "Long live the army." The warmest welcome was extended to Queen Draga's brother-in-law, Colonel Maschin, one of the regicides. The troops at the barracks received the news with joy. There was only one objector, General Nikolics, commander of the Danube division, who was promptly shot down and severely wounded, but not before he had shot and killed Lieutenant Gagics.

The newspapers are almost unanimous in approving the revolution. Some compassion is felt for the unfortunate king, but the people generally admit that no other solution to an intolerable situation was possible. The radical papers assert that the recent scandalous elections were the chief causes of the conspiracy. There is some talk of a republic, but the majority of the people desire the accession of Prince Karageorgevitch.

Murder and Suicide in Maine

Phillips, Me., June 9.—Al Teague of Livermore Falls shot and killed his wife and then himself by shooting at the Blakeslee Lake camps, 15 miles north of Eustis. Teague had forbidden his wife to go into the camps to work, but she disobeyed, it is understood, and ran away from home. Teague followed her into the woods. He was suffering from cancer of the stomach and his death was only a question of weeks. Their two children, 8 and 10 years old, witnessed the shooting.

Mayor Orders Investigation

Boston, June 9.—On recommendation of Mayor Collins the board of aldermen appointed a committee with full power to investigate the charges recently made against the manner in which affairs of the city's pauper institutions at Long Island are conducted. The complaint which resulted in this action was contained in a letter to Mayor Collins from Henry Dobbins, a member of the board of trustees.

Battleship Contracts Awarded

Washington, June 10.—Secretary Moody announces the following awards for the three new 16,000 ton battleships: Minnesota, to the Newport News Shipbuilding company of Newport News, Va., for $4,110,000; Kansas, to the New York Shipbuilding company of Camden, N. J., for $4,179,000; Vermont, to the Fore River Manufacturing company of Weymouth, Mass., for $4,165,000.

To Search For Young Clark

Beverly, Mass., June 11.—The search for Wilbur Clark, aged 5, who disappeared at Chebacco pond a year ago this month, will be resumed next Sunday. Before the systematic search that will begin Sunday ends the 35 miles of woodland about the Chebacco pond will be tramped over. There is a reward of $1600 for the one who can furnish the father definite information of the lost child.

Rebel Tribesmen Yield to French

Beni-Ounif, Algeria, June 12.—The French operations against the Figuig tribesmen have ended. The head men of Figuig have executed the conditions imposed by General O'Connor, which include the surrender of arms, the payment of an indemnity amounting to $18,800 and the delivery of hostages. General O'Connor returned to his headquarters today.

Currys Held For Grand Jury

Boston, June 9.—The grand jury will be called upon to consider the charges of manslaughter against John Curry and his wife, Margaret, who lodged with Margaret J. Padden, who was killed by being thrown down stairs. Judge Parmenter, after hearing the evidence, ordered the defendants to recognize in $5000 for the grand jury.

Paper Mill Plants Idle

Holyoke, Mass., June 10.—Because of the strike in the finishing departments nine paper mill plants in this city have shut down, throwing about 1500 hands out of employment. Except for the fact that the finishers in the Riverside No. 1 mill returned to work there have been no breaks in the ranks of the strikers.

McCormick-Hanna Nuptials

Cleveland, June 11.—In the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage, Miss Ruth Hanna, youngest daughter of Senator and Mrs. Hanna, was married to Joseph M. McCormick of Chicago, at St. Paul's Episcopal church here. President Roosevelt was one of the guests.

Engine Left the Irons

Medford, Mass., June 10.—By the breaking of a flange on a tender wheel the engine of a passenger train was derailed here last night. Only the engine left the rails and no one was injured, but traffic was delayed several hours.

Drowned Man's Body Recovered

Providence, June 11.—Three oystermen found the body of John Donovan in the Seekonk river. Donovan was employed with a night gang at work on a bridge and suddenly disappeared just before midnight.

Anti-Fraud Measure Signed

Boston, June 10.—Governor Bates has signed the bill to prohibit the sale of merchandise in bulk in fraud of creditors. This is the bill to which reference was made in connection with bribery charges made by George J. Raymond, who said that he was told that a similar bill was held up last year because no one would pay to have it passed.

Cattle Buyer Sent to Prison

Middlebury, Vt., June 10.—Mark Carr, one of the most prominent cattle buyers in Addison county, was sentenced to state prison for not less than two nor more than three years for grand larceny. According to the testimony, he took several calves from yards of neighbors and sold them, keeping the receipts.

OUR NEXT SERIAL STORY

is a thrilling romance in which love and honor contend for the mastery. Love prevails and honor is saved.

THE GRIP OF HONOR

... By ...

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

Author of "The Southerner," "The Bishop," "In the Wasp's Nest," "Woven With the Ship," Etc.

If you have ever read one of Brady's stories you do not need to be told of the treat in store for you. His name tells it all.

HIGHLY PRAISED BY THE PRESS

Louisville Courier-Journal

Were it valuable only for the fine picture of Paul Jones that it presents it would appeal strongly to lovers of strong fiction. * * * To all those who love a romantic tale, imbued with the sweetest of love stories, "The Grip of Honor" will come as a most welcome and grateful offering.

New York Times

Every character is vital, clearly detached from its historic background, and in association with them all the reader will keep good company, by which he himself can hardly fail to be ennobled. Too much cannot be said of the value of such society to the young.

Life, New York

There are several very dramatic situations in the story—particularly the episode of the real girl in the picture frame and the escape of the hero from the British ship after he had once been strung up at the yard arm.

Denver Republican

The finest word picture of the battle between the Serapis and the Bon Homme Richard to be found in fiction.

You will deny yourself a great pleasure if you fail to read

THE GRIP OF HONOR.

WATCH FOR THE OPENING CHAPTERS IN THIS PAPER

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Depressed in spirit and despondent over business affairs, Charles H. Davis, 58, an ice dealer of Providence, ended his life by hanging.

Town Treasurer Edward M. Phelps of Foxboro, Mass., died of erysipelas. He was also treasurer of the Foxboro Savings bank. He was 45 years old.

Dr. Charles R. Eastman of the Harvard museum of comparative zoology has sailed for Europe to take possession of the zoological collection of Baron de Beyet of Brussels, which has just been purchased as a gift to the university by Andrew Carnegie.

A call has been issued for the 15th annual convention of the National Association of Railway Commissioners at Portland, Me., July 14.

Governor Bates has signed the bill for the consolidation of the Boston Gas companies.

Peter McLaren, whose home is supposed to be at Lowell, Mass., was drowned while swimming in the Kennebec river at Fairfield, Me.

Wholly unexpectedly, and probably from heart trouble, Miss Rosa McKean Steedman was found dead in her room in a Boston hotel. She was the daughter of the late Admiral Steedman and had been much identified with social affairs.

The Franco-American Chamber of Commerce of New England has accepted an invitation to hold its annual meeting and banquet at Concord, N. H., on July 15.

The dedication of the Gale Memorial library, Laconia, N. H., took place with appropriate ceremonies.

The United States fish hatchery on Ten Pound Island, Me., has arranged to liberate 1,000,000 lobster fry in Casco bay.

Two freight engines met on the same track in the Central Vermont railroad yard at Barre, Vt., and both were badly damaged. Both engine crews jumped.

Edna Moore, 3 years old, fell 35 feet from the roof of her home at Boston, crashing through the skylight of an adjoining store, and died after several hours' intense suffering.

The 4-year-old son of A. Proulx of Lewiston, Me., fell from the third story of a house and was instantly killed.

The body of James Hackett of Woonsocket, R. I., formerly a prosperous constable, but of late a peddler of fruit, was found in a mill trench. He had been despondent and had hinted at suicide.

George A. Lundahl, a wire-drawer, committed suicide at Worcester, Mass., by cutting his throat. No cause is assigned for the suicide.

Jesse Mitchell of Sodom, Vt., cut his throat with a razor because his wife would not live with him and died from his wound.

Plans have been drawn for a new 25-inch reflecting telescope for Harvard observatory. The telescope will be used chiefly for photographic work. Later it will be taken to the observatory at Arequipa, Peru.

Ralph R. Bailey, a brakeman, was instantly killed in the South Terminal station at Boston.

Secretary Root has decided that buildings may be erected on land on Cushings Island, Me., before title is actually vested in the United States. The government intends to complete the purchase of the land.

Rev. Francis A. Frigulietti of St. John's Catholic church, Quincy, Mass., died of a complication of diseases. He was born in Italy in 1837.

Edwin Clapp of St. Paul was elected captain of the Yale university track team. Clapp is the intercollegiate champion hurdler.

The plant of the Williams Manufacturing company, Portland, Me., was totally destroyed by fire. The concern did a general wood manufacturing business. The property was valued at $115,000. The origin of the fire is un-

Alleged Violation of Postal Law

New Haven, June 12.—G. H. Gill, credit man in one of the largest department stores here, has been arrested on the charge of putting unmailable matter in the postoffice. A letter addressed to Gill's wife, from whom he has been separated, was put into Gill's postoffice box. It is alleged that he remailed it and wrote on the face of it: "Postmaster at New Haven: This woman has deserted and is living with another man in Whitneyville." It is said that Mrs. Gill lives with her father in Whitneyville.

Cheated Coal Buyers

Boston, June 12.—John H. Wales, who opened a coal office in Charlestown during last winter and took orders for coal of which he had none, and required deposits of customers, was convicted on 21 counts for larceny yesterday afternoon. The aggregate of years as the maximum penalty for his offense would be 105 years. The government produced witnesses who told of paying for coal in advance, at the rate of $10 a ton, and never receiving the coal, as Wales disappeared.

Larceny of $2000 Alleged

Boston, June 12.—Andrew M. Clancy of Medford was arrested here, charged with the larceny of $2000 by false pretences, upon complaint of Walter H. Brasee of Quincy, and was bailed in $2500 for a hearing June 18. It is alleged that he made misrepresentations in a recent sale of store property. Richard A. Murphy was arrested upon a similar charge. His arrest came too late for his arraignment and he was committed.

"Original Package" Men In Court

Cambridge, Mass., June 12.—Leo Blacklin and Charles H. Joyce, proprietors of the Lowell "original package" store, were held in $100 on each count for trial by Judge Lawton in the superior criminal court. Blacklin was charged with liquor keeping, liquor selling and soliciting orders for liquor. Joyce was charged with liquor keeping and soliciting orders for liquor. Both pleaded not guilty.

Operatives Want Vacation

Fall River, Mass., June 12.—The members of the textile unions in this city are agitating the question of petitioning the mill agents to close the mills here during the Fourth of July week. It is felt that the situation is such in the cotton market that sooner or later the mills may have to close, and the operatives would like to have them closed at this time rather than later in the season.

Fall River's Unwelcome Visitors

Fall River, Mass., June 11.—Large swarms of flies arrived in the eastern section of the city last night. They swarmed over the entire section of the city known as Flint village. Passengers in open street cars were obliged to brush the flies off the seats in order to sit down. The flies are about an inch in length, grey in color and have sharp pointed wings.

Fell From Boat In Fit

Boston, June 12.—While Harry E. Betterly of South Boston and an unknown man, aged about 20, were in a boat off City Point last evening the unknown was seized with a fit and fell overboard. He was taken from the water by Captain [illegible] of the City Point life saving station, but was dead.

An Attachm[illegible] for $1,850,000

Boston, June 11.—The property of the Bay State Gas company of Delaware has been attached by Thomas W. Lawson, in an action of contract for $1,850,000. The attorney for the company, Mr. Whipple, refuses to make any statement concerning the action brought against the company.

NEWPORT TRUST CO.

CAPITAL PAID IN	300,000 00
SURPLUS	120,000 00

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We have some very nice MAPLE SUGAR in cakes.

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The Largest and Most Complete Stock

Trimmed Hats

AT POPULAR PRICES.

SPECIALTIES IN

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All Novelties of the Season, at

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We beg to announce that through an arrangement with the wholesale houses, we are in a position to give our customers better value for their money than ever before. Purchasers will do well to call and see our large stock before purchasing anything in the housefurnishing line.

Yours respectfully,
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NOTICE.

I have removed my ROOTS AND HERBS DISPENSARY and residence to 18 Farewell street.

R. W. PEARCE.

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MERCURY BUILDING, 182 and 184 Thames St.

HANDSOME LARGE HALL, well furnished for Lodge purposes with either two or three ante-rooms as may be desired.

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MERCURY OFFICE.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

"ALL ON AN APRIL DAY"

By Peter McArthur

Copyright, 1900, by Peter McArthur

MAY RANDALL had cried her way to a solution of her difficulty. She had washed out the truth with tears, and, having finally come to an irrevocable conclusion, she dried her eyes and acted on her decision.

"I always liked Harry," she meditated, "but he would torment the life out of me if I married him. I have no control of him now, and if I may judge by the experience of my married friends I would have still less after I married him. Besides, he never thinks of those little attentions that every woman looks for, but just takes it for granted that if he is satisfied I should be. Well, it is his own fault, and he must bear the consequences."

With this last remark she sealed a little note and addressed it to Mr. Henry Kennedy. Its contents were about as follows:

Dear Henry—After careful thought I have decided that it will be as well for you not to call on me any more, at least for a long while. I know that we would never be happy together, and it is as well that you should cease to hope for what can never be. I am sorry to have to write this, but you will acknowledge in the end that I am doing right. Hoping that you will still consider me a friend, I am, yours sympathetically, MAY.

Having stamped this conclusive epistle, she took another sheet of paper and began a little note with the words:

My Dear Will—

But this was a harder letter to write than the other. She nibbled at the end of her pen and blushed furiously as she looked at the salutation she had written.

"Well, I don't care," she said to herself. "Will has always been considerate and attentive and never presumed too much. I know I sometimes thought he wasn't half so humble as he pretends to be, and less wouldn't hurt, but if he bores me with his attentions now he will be more likely to get down to a reasonable basis after we are married. Besides he has a good home to offer me, and I am sure he will make me a good, true husband." Then she finished the note in this fashion:

I have done a lot of thinking since our last talk, and if you call tomorrow evening I will have something to tell you that will probably interest you. Till then believe me, yours faithfully, MAY.

She sealed this letter hurriedly lest she should change her mind and then addressed it to Mr. William Strong. She then rang for a maid and sent both letters out to be posted. She sat silently until she heard the maid close the door on her return and then, without knowing why, flung herself on the bed and resumed her crying.

Next morning Mr. Harry Kennedy opened his personal mail at the breakfast table. When he opened May's note with an air of eager expectancy, he paused as if suddenly frozen rigid. Then his sense of humor came to his rescue, and he mumbled to himself, while a smile wrinkled his parched lips:

"Well, this is so sudden!"

He looked the letter over carefully from every side, examined the address again, and then a flood of anger swept over him.

"She can't dismiss me this way!" he protested to himself hotly. "I vowed that I would win her, and I am not going to give up. She will have to dismiss me with her own voice and that a good many times before she drives me off. I suppose it is that snivveling hypocrite Strong that has been getting in his fine work. Well, he'll find that there is a fight or two left in me yet."

Harry naturally had no appetite for more breakfast, and as he could not

SHE SEALED THIS LETTER.

rush to May to plead his case at that hour he started to walk to his office in as bad temper as could well be imagined. But he was one of those fortunate men who are spurred to higher achievement by every repulse and who never yield weakly to defeat, and, best of all, he was usually good natured and did not let things worry him. In consequence the rapid walk worked off the savagery of his mood, and he was able to begin work without any outward sign of his inward displeasure except perhaps a more caustic tinge to the humor with which he habitually greeted his friends and customers. Being busy most of the forenoon, he had no chance to think much of his trouble or to lay down any plan for his future campaign with May, but he certainly was not expecting a call from his rival, and his surprise was great when he was going out to lunch to have his enemy come along wearing a most superior smile.

"How do, Harry?" Strong exclaimed cheerily, extending his hand.

"Hello!" said Harry with affected good humor, though Strong was about the last person on his visiting list that he wanted to see just then.

"I thought I would come around and ask you to come and have lunch with me," said Strong. "It is a long time since we have had a chat."

"I am your man," said Harry cheerfully. "Lead the way."

They were well on with their lunch before anything happened to show the undercurrent of feeling that existed between them. They had confined the conversation to commonplaces, but at last the name of May was mentioned.

"The little fool!" exclaimed Harry hotly, for he was so accustomed to ex-

HE BURST INTO A ROAR OF LAUGHTER.

ercising his authority over her that he felt that what she needed was a good old fashioned scolding.

"I beg your pardon," said Strong with a great assumption of dignity, "but I object to having you refer to Miss Randall in such terms."

"By what right?" asked Kennedy in an exasperating tone.

"The right of an affianced husband," said Strong rashly.

"Since when?" asked Kennedy in tones still more exasperating.

"Since this morning."

"Then you have seen her this morning?"

"No, but I had proposed to her, and this morning I got this note." And he handed it over to Harry with an exulting chuckle.

The quick witted Harry read the few lines that his rival showed him because the natural meanness of his disposition made him want to gloat over him whom he had defeated. As he read his eye rested for a moment on the date line, and then a great inspiration came to him. He burst into a roar of laughter that attracted the attention of the other diners in the restaurant and made Strong pale with anger.

"Why—why," stammered the self conscious hypocrite, "what do you find so funny in that letter?"

"How many hats with bricks in them did you kick on your way down town?" Harry asked, while his eyes sparkled with laughter.

"What do you mean?"

"Have you picked up any purses with strings tied to them?"

"What are you driving at?"

"Have you overlooked the fact that this is April fool's day and that this note was written so that you would get it today?"

Strong's face turned positively green, and his attempt to poohpooh Harry's insinuation was a flat failure. He suddenly recalled all the practical jokes that May had ever played on him, but forgot that they had been mostly inspired by Harry.

"Well, you are easy," said Harry. "Now, I suppose you intend going up there tonight to let her say April fool to you. I have no doubt it would 'interest' you, as she says."

"But you surely don't think," said Strong nervously, "that Miss Randall would jest with so sacred a subject."

"My dear fellow, that only goes to show how little you know of Miss Randall."

"But—but"—

Harry saw that he had his rival distressed and resumed the attack on other lines.

"If you have the nerve to go up and call on Miss Randall tonight in the face of that, I'll buy you the best dinner in town tomorrow."

"Who said I was going to call on her tonight?" exclaimed Strong hotly as he flung himself out of the restaurant.

"Well, that puts him out of the way for awhile," said Harry to himself. "Wild horses wouldn't drag him up there tonight."

Early that evening Miss Randall was shocked to be informed that Harry Kennedy was in the parlor waiting for her to come down.

"What impudence!" she exclaimed. "But that will give me an excuse to give him such a dismissal as he deserves."

When May entered the parlor with all the dignity she could assume, Harry greeted her with a teasing laugh and cried:

"April fool!"

"Sir!" she exclaimed frigidly. Harry laughed more loudly than before.

"Oh, you needn't think," he said, "that you could steal a march on me like that. I didn't overlook the fact that this is April fool's day, and your little joke about giving me the mitten is no good."

"But I meant every word of it!" she cried angrily.

"Well, I haven't accepted it, and that's where I April fool you."

May flounced across the room, too angry to make any reply.

"You see, if you hadn't tried to April fool Strong, too, I wouldn't have tried to get back at you."

"I April fool Will Strong?" she cried. "What do you mean?"

"You sent him an April fool acceptance of his proposal, didn't you?"

"I did no such thing. I sent him an

W—6

honest acceptance, and if you were a gentleman you would not stay where you are not wanted. He may be here any minute."

"Begging your pardon, madam, Will Strong will not be here this evening. Do you suppose he wants to give you a chance to laugh at him? I assure you he is too sensitive for that."

"How do you know so much about what he thinks?"

"We had lunch together today, and he showed me your note."

"And he believes I wrote it as an April fool joke?"

"He certainly did when we parted."

"Oh, I'll never forgive him!"

"That's good," said Harry with mock humility. "But I am going to be better natured. I am going to forgive you freely for the shock you gave me before I remembered it was the 1st of April."

"But I don't want your forgiveness. I don't want to talk to you."

After a few minutes' silence Harry went over to the sofa where May was sitting and sat down beside her.

"May," he whispered.

Her only reply was a shrug of her shoulder.

"Can I never make you understand how much I love you?"

"You love to boss me and tyrannize over me."

"Can't you understand that I am doing that now because I will never have a chance after we are married? I am one of the sort of fellows that a girl like you will twist around her finger, and it is because I know it that I pretend that you can't boss me at all."

"Oh, I know how you can talk."

"But if I do torment you I would never let anybody or anything else do it."

"If he took that for an April fool joke, I'll just let it be one for him," she exclaimed irrelevantly.

"That's right," said Harry. "It is getting late now, and if he were coming he should be here now."

"I'll give him until 9 o'clock," she said.

"And may I wait?" Harry asked.

"Yes, if you will not talk any more foolishness."

Harry promised, but finally said that there had been no prohibition about singing. He went to the piano and began to sing the songs she loved in a clear tenor voice while he accompanied himself on the instrument. Presently she relented and offered to play his accompaniments. He chose songs that

"MAY," HE WHISPERED.

were sweet and touching, and before the time limit had expired they both felt instinctively that they understood one another as never before.

At 9 o'clock May rose and penned a note to Will, saying that since he had suspected her note to be an April fool joke he might still continue to think it one. Then she came back to Harry in a way that showed that his strong nature completely dominated hers.

"Of course that settles his case," said Harry plaintively, "but still you do not love me."

"April fool!" she said mischievously as she put up her face to be kissed.

"April fool yourself," said Harry rapturously, "for you were sure you did not love me."

"Don't pretend." People will catch you at it and think less of you, and they think little enough of you now anyway.

Christmas Declared Illegal.

Although it may seem incredible, it is a fact that not so many years ago Christmas was considered a superstitious festival and was stopped being held by the strong hand of the law. Holly and mistletoe were destroyed and were called "the plants of the evil one." Cakes and wines were considered impious by the superstitious.

When Oliver Cromwell was protector, he ordered all the most important towns in England not to observe Christmas, as he considered it to be a hurtful custom.

Yet a stricter law be commanded to be kept so that people might forget Christmas. That was that all the markets were to be held on Dec. 25.

Naturally this created a great stir among the country folk, and they determined thenceforth to refuse to obey his strict and extraordinary law, which he tried to enforce, but all to no purpose.

How a Buffalo Runs.

The world has read the exaggerated description of a buffalo stampede, but I don't believe anybody has ever done justice to the wonderful speed of a buffalo when lost from the herd and trying to catch up, says a man of experience. It is a deceptive gait. The man who never saw it before would swear that he could outrun the animal barefooted. But the fastest horse ridden by cowboys couldn't catch a buffalo when running alone.

Its marvelous lope, steady and enduring, carries it over the prairie at a speed that would make a nice horse lie down and cry at the end of the first mile. But the buffalo keeps this gait up all day, and at night his great flanks show no signs of fatigue.

Helped Him Along.

"Then there is such a thing as heart failure, is there, doctor?" said the handsome young widow.

"Certainly, madam," responded the bashful young physician. "The records of the profession are full of"—

"It's a perfectly unnecessary disease, isn't it, doctor?"

On this hint he spake.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Modest Aspiration.

A man was asked recently by the gruff clerk at the stamp window, after he had deposited 2 cents, "Well, what do you want?" He answered gently, "An automobile, please." Verily, a soft answer turneth away wrath.—Albany Argus.

About three days after a man returns from a trip his friends begin to think up something to change the subject when they see him coming.—Atchison Globe.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Striking resemblance has been pointed out between the remarkable ancient ruins at Zimbabwe, in Rhodesia and antiquities in Cornwall, England.

Farmers & Gardeners Attention!

GARDEN SEED.

The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS.

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this Island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, cannot be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

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Fernando Barker,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

Artistic Beauty

and Permanence

are the desirable qualities combined in our

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We have a large collection on exhibition at the Studio, and invite you to call and see them.

Particular attention paid to children's portraits.

F. H. CHILD,

502 THAMES STREET.

Fall River Line.

For New York, the South and West.

Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN week days. Steamer PILGRIM Sundays. A fine orchestra on each.

LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days 9.15 p. m., Sundays 10 p. m. Returning from New York Steamers leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5.00 p. m., due at Newport 2.45 a. m., leaving there at 3.45 a. m., for Fall River.

FARE—New York to Newport direct, or via steamer to Fall River (berth rail, $1.00).

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent; also at office of Newport Transfer Company, Jamestown, R. I.

C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I.
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RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect June 1, 1903. Subject to change without notice.

Leave

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	*7 00	*10 00	*1 15	*4 05	*7 30	11 00
Prov. ar	8 50	11 50	3 18	5 50	8 50	5 81
Boston, ar	10 18	1 12	4 30	7 00	11 00	8 07
N. York ar	1 50	4 25	8 08	11 00	B	7 08
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Leave

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York	12 02		*5 03	*10 02	*1 02	*5 03
Boston	6 12	10 00	1 00		8 00	7 00
Providence	8 02	11 12	2 10		4 15	8 21
Newport, ar	8 35	8 45	1 00		4 00	10 25
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.

*Daily except Sundays.

BWashington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 1.50 a. m.; Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 8.20 a. m.; Washington, 10.02 a. m.

For Tickets and Drawing room chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

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60 Cents.

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The first a. m. boat from Newport to Providence and last p. m. boat from Providence to Newport stop at Prudence and Conanicut Parks daily, Sundays included, taking freight week days only.

STEAMER MOUNT HOPE FOR

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commencing June 13.

Week days 10.45 a. m. Sundays 11.25 a. m. Returning 2.45 p. m., week days, and 3.10 p. m., Sundays.

Excursion Tickets, 75 Cents.

B. HUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after June 1, 1903, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 5.54, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.45, 8.54, 10.34 a. m., 12.54, 2.54, 3.54, 4.54, a6.00, 6.54 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 5.54, 8.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE (flag stop), 5.54, 6.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 5.54, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 8.13 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 5.54, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.06 p. m. HYANNIS, 5.54, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.06 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 5.54 a. m., 3.06 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 5.54, 11.00 a. m., 3.06 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 5.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.06, 9.13 p. m. LOWELL, 11.00 a. m. and 3.06 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11.00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 5.54, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.13 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.54 a. m., 12.54, 4.28, a6.00 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. For BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. New Bedford, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m.

aBoat from Fall River.
bBradford only.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt, Boston.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen'l Sup't., Boston.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

"Newport & Fall River Division."

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after June 1st, 1903.

WEEK DAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—a6.30, 6.45, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p. m.

a To Portsmouth and return.
b To Portsmouth only.

Sundays and Holidays cars will be run more frequently.

Sundays and Holidays through cars to Fall River every half hour from 7.30 a. m. to 9.30 p. m.

Subject to change without notice.

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Gray Enameled Ware Prices.

10	Quart Dish Pan	55c.
2	Quart Milk or Rice Boiler	75c.
1	Quart Sauce Pans	15c.
2	Quart Sauce Pans	18c.
2½	Quart Sauce Pans	25c.
3	Quart Sauce Pans	28c.
3½	Quart Sauce Pans	30c.
1½	Quart Preserving Kettles	23c.
2	Quart Preserving Kettles	25c.
3	Quart Preserving Kettles	30c.
1	Quart Pudding Pans	15c.
2	Quart Pudding Pans	18c.
1½	Quart Pudding Pans	23c.
3	Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
3½	Quart Pudding Pans	28c.
9	Inch Pie Plates	10c.
3	Quart Coffee Pots	60c.
2	Quart Tea Pots	50c.
5	Quart Tea Kettle	85c.
	Wash Basins	20c.
	Drinking Cups	10c.

The above goods are all guaranteed, and the Best Enameled Ware in the market.

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Yours truly,
C. W. Eastwood.

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Wireless Telegraphy.

At a pleasant little gathering of the stockholders of the Commercial Cable Company, in this city recently, says the U. S. Mining Journal of New York, Mr. George Gray Ward, the chairman of the meeting, made a speech that will probably go down to history. The stockholders had assembled together for pleasant contemplation of the profits which had accrued on the company's operations during the past year. They doubtless enjoyed themselves immensely, for it was found that the net earnings from the submarine cables and the land lines, the latter being in substance the Postal Telegraph Company, had increased $125,000 for the year. Incidentally, we note in the report of the meeting the remark that the company's earnings are expected to show a still greater increase after the completion of the Commercial Pacific Cable. Possibly with some idea of adding emphasis to this thought, Mr. Ward arose to explain. Among other things he said:

"At the last annual meeting some remarks were made by me in regard to wireless telegraphy and its effect upon submarine cables. We see no reason to change the opinion expressed at that time. Admitting the recent transmission of a message across the Atlantic without wires, radical improvements would have to be made in its development before wireless telegraphy could possibly hope to meet the demands of trade and commerce, and engage in successful competition with submarine cables.

"A great deal has been said and advertised about the many wireless systems for the last two or three years. As yet there is nothing to show that messages can be transmitted without wires, even between short distances, with anything of the regularity, reliability, correctness and secrecy, at any and all times of the day and night, demanded of the existing telegraph systems and necessary for the protection of the customers' interests and the development of the telegraph business. Furthermore, the transmission of messages between the European and American coasts of the Atlantic is far from constituting a transatlantic telegraph service as it exists today. The essential adjunct of an extensive inland system for the distribution and collection of messages on the North American continent must not be lost sight of.

"Nothing has occurred since I last addressed you to cause us to modify the conservative estimate then expressed, and which I confidently repeat, that telegraphy by means of wires has little to fear from the competition of telegraphy without wires.

"In conclusion I wish to say that we have every admiration for the eminent scientists connected with the discovery of wireless telegraphy; at the same time we are satisfied it has its limits."

To the majority of Mr. Ward's statements we feel that even the conservative student of the day has a right to take exception. The radical thinker cannot tolerate them at all. Perhaps wireless telegraphy may never amount to anything more than an interesting experiment, yet we hardly think that this expresses the true confines of its possibilities. The chances are that from these recent discoveries a great business system will spring up; and should such an event come to pass within the next ten or twenty years, Mr. Ward's little speech will then make funny reading, indeed.

Just twenty years ago the writer observed, in walking through the main business street of Cleveland one evening, a brilliantly lighted store front. Upon investigation it proved to be a practical demonstration of the ridiculous claims of the Brush Electric Company that interiors might be successfully lighted by incandescent lights. It was only an advertisement, but thousands paused nightly to wonder. And as they passed on they speculated mentally as to whether it was really possible, or only a clever trick.

High up over that very spot, two hundred feet above the ground, swung a cluster of electric arc lights. A dozen similar clusters suspended from hollow steel tubes or towers, scattered at convenient points, lighted the business portion of the city every night. No one marveled at that, and to-day no one wonders at the work performed by electricity in transmitting messages across the Atlantic by means of submarine cables.

But the incandescent light, the little bulb that "burned" with a steady glow, was a step in advance, and in its case even seeing was not believing. In the same way, we learn now that a step in advance of the submarine cable has been taken, that the first message has been successfully sent across the ocean without wires. Yet Mr. Ward, presumably an expert, tells us that "telegraphy by means of wires has little to fear from competition of telegraphy without wires."

This is really shortsighted reasoning. If he had said "within the next five or ten years," his statement would hardly be open to criticism. But when any man in this marvelous age of progress holds up his hand against the developments and the achievements of the coming generation, he stands on dangerous ground, to say the least.

All of the other points brought out in this speech are surprisingly weak. He refers to the "regularity, reliability, correctness and secrecy" of the present wire systems. We wonder just where it comes in. If you want correctness, you must pay extra to have your message repeated; if you want reliability you find yourself entirely at the mercy of weather conditions; if you want another man's secrets, it's a case of wire-tapping, on either telephone or telegraph; and as for regularity, well, we suspect this word was thrown in just for the sake of the sound. Taking all things into consideration, we fail to see where the present wire system has any advantage over the possibilities of the wireless. We do not say that the latter is yet perfected; indeed, it is only an infant. But some of our "infant industries" have grown at a pace that is surprising, not to say alarming, and wireless telegraphy may prove itself a member of this same class.

Right here, however, it may be well to explain that the above remarks are not offered from an investment standpoint. We believe in the ultimate success of wireless telegraphy, but this does not mean that we advise our readers to rush off in hot haste to buy stock in every Tom, Dick and Harry wireless telegraph company that is now organizing, or already in existence. Take your time and don't get excited. Mr. Ward is right in one thing, i. e., when he implies that the "wireless" people have yet got a number of obstacles to overcome; and while these further experiments are in progress you are apt to grow tired waiting for dividends, if you buy your stock now. Evidently this is an appropriate time to bear in mind the Biblical prediction that "the first shall be last." When the organization of the REAL wireless telegraph company is finally completed it is much to be doubted whether any of the stock will find its way into the hands of the modest investor.

Bite-and-Sting Remedies.

Bites and stings are common misfortunes. The bite of a dog, even when the animal is healthy, is attended with some danger. Physicians say that a healthy dog that snaps only in a moment of irritation will not often cause serious trouble. But there is always the doubt to make one uncomfortable. When there is reason to suspect madness, the veterinarian of the National Stockman advises that the wound should be sucked and then cauterized with a red-hot iron or caustic; the latter is much easier and is said to be just as efficient. After cauterizing, the wound should be dressed as any other burn. Baking soda made in a solution is very good to dress the wound. This latter is also very soothing for stings, though the remedy always at hand is equally good—saliva and earth mixed into a paste. Snake bites are especially to be dreaded, as the action of the virus from a venomous snake is so very rapid that help unless almost instant is likely to be too late. Sucking the puncture is recommended by medical works, although it is attended with some danger. If the saliva is instantly ejected, the result may be all that is desired. Liquor is usually given for snake bites, because the action of the virus is to paralyze the nerve centre. Ammonia should be injected into the blood if there is any means at hand to do so. It would pay a family living in the country, where venomous reptiles abound, to keep a hypodermic syringe for this purpose alone.

Wasted Pity.

The pity so frequently expressed for habitual drunkards seems to be entirely misplaced, and when they are legally punished there are always people to intercede for them on the ground that they are not responsible for their overindulgence in liquor. Why are they not responsible as any other person who violates the law—the thief, for instance, or the man who assaults defenceless women on the public highways? If an intoxicated man is guilty of manslaughter or any other murderous act, he is not excused at the bar of justice on account of his condition. Of course, we all have pity for the sinner in a general way, but there is no good reason why we should have any particular commiseration for the toper or the sot who deliberately and persistently puts an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains.

If he were made to feel that the man who turns himself into a beast in any way is not entitled to kind consideration, there would be more chances of reforming him, and he would see that he could overcome his temptation to drink strong liquors to excess just the same as a man could resist any unworthy prompting of the sensual nature. Every living human being is given free will and understanding, and he is able to make himself reputable or the contrary as he chooses. Let us have done with petting the drunkard on the back, and we may make a man of him.

Recognized the Description.

Miss Fanny, who had just taken hold of a room in an east side school, had been having short morning talks with her children on subjects which she thought would be at once interesting and instructive.

One morning she told them about the three kingdoms, the mineral, the vegetable and the animal, and had explained as simply as she could the meaning of each. Then naming a number of objects she let the children tell to what kingdom it belonged. They enjoyed the exercise immensely.

The next morning the talk was along the lines of simple natural history.

"Now, children," she said, "let us see what you remember about the animal kingdom and domestic animals that belong to it. You have named all the domestic animals but one, who can tell what that one is? It has bristly hair, likes dirt, and is fond of getting in the mud."

And Miss Fanny looked expectantly all around the room.

"Can't you think, Tommy?" she asked encouragingly.

"Yes'm," was the shame-faced response, "that's me!"—New York Times.

A Courtier in Blue Flannel.

A fine yacht lay at anchor awaiting a favorable breeze for her mission of pleasure. The crew idled about the deck, and a happy group of guests was sit conversing pleasantly. In the group was a handsome mother. Her romping boy of five broke from her hand, clambered to the rail, rolled over it and whirled down the tide. The mother's shrieks roused a dozing lounging sailor, who at once comprehended the situation and plunged after the child. Others promptly manned a boat and soon overhauled the sailor, who was now swimming with the little fellow in his grasp.

As soon as they returned to the yacht's deck the mother, with streaming eyes, threw her arms around the neck of the dripping rescuer and fervently exclaimed: "Oh, oh, sir, how can I ever repay you? Name your own reward for giving back my son and saving me from a broken heart!"

Then she pressed a score of kisses on the tar's weather bronzed cheeks.

"Lady" answered he as she released him, "Let the youngster go overboard again!"

Virgil Markham, the little son of the poet, has a thirst for information, and from morning till night he asks questions. Recently, having exhausted the patience of his gentle mother, she said: "Virgil, you really must not ask me another question today. I am very tired and you bother me."

The boy was somewhat surprised at this rebuff, but he speedily rose to the occasion, and inquired: "When I go to heaven shall I bother the angels?"

"I hope not," answered Mrs. Markham.

"Or God?"

"No."

"Well," said Virgil, cheerfully, "if I won't bother any one up there, I guess heaven's the place for me, and it's about time I started."—New York Times.

Bishop Potter is amusing his friends with an account of a recent visit he paid to a Sunday school class presided over by a staid young clergyman. The bishop was asked to question the children so that he might be edified by their knowledge of matters biblical. As a starter he said to a little girl whose face beamed with intelligence, "Who were the foolish virgins, my dear?"

"Them as didn't get married!" was the prompt and emphatic answer.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The Future of the Oil Industry.

A great deal has been said of late about the increased activity in the oil fields of the Rocky Mountain States of Wyoming and Colorado, and too much cannot be said relative to the prospects in this new field for the production of oil of a very superior quality. It is a well known fact that the first well having a paraffine base to be opened up in West of Pennsylvania was opened up Colorado near Florence and now there are numerous wells both here and at Boulder Valley of this class, the oil of which exceeds in quality that of the famous Bradford wells of Pennsylvania when they were first opened up, some thirty or more years ago. While Pennsylvania will doubtless continue to be the leading producer of illuminating oil for some time to come, still the great increase in the demand for oil and the new varieties of its uses have naturally carried the demand far beyond its supply.

From the "Journal of Commerce" we quote the following: "Those who follow the petroleum market are inclined to believe that the last advance in the price of crude illuminating oil was ordered by John D. Rockefeller himself, but the statistics would indicate that the great American public, which uses illuminants, is itself responsible. The higher grades of illuminating oil were advanced three cents a barrel and the lower grades, including those of Indiana and Lima, two cents a barrel. It is reasonable that this change is in no way due to arbitrary action on the part of the Standard Oil Company, as it simply goes to show that the supply in the eastern fields is not meeting the demand.

"The April production of high-class oil in Pennsylvania fields shows a material decline over that of March. The average daily falling off was about 12,000 barrels, while the shipments are said to run 2000 barrels ahead of the output.

"The stock of Pennsylvania Oil controlled by the Standard Oil Company is lower than it has been for many years and the company is opposed to reducing it any more than is necessary. The advance in prices, while naturally called for by the conditions of supply and demand, is nevertheless intended as an encouragement to producers, as the Standard has long since ceased to follow a policy of restricting production.

"To the western oil industry these facts are of special importance, seeing it will mean the encouragement of greater production throughout its fields where illuminating oil is known to exist."

The Wyoming-Colorado Oil Company, with office at 40 Broadway in Newport, R. I., and who have secured by purchase a tract of land in the far famed Boulder Oil Fields district of Colorado, near the foothills, have received the very encouraging news that the flow of oil in the wells adjoining their holdings on the north, east and south has been greatly augmented of late and this fact has stimulated the purchase of its oil stock and the indications are that in the near future they will put down their first well. Certain it is that from the standpoint of the oil producer the future of this industry is very bright, for staple prices are sure to rule in the presence of the conditions as they now appear.

Within the last ten days two monuments of contrasting historical significance have been unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. In New York on Decoration Day, Mr. St. Gaudens's admirable statue of General Sherman was dedicated, the especially noteworthy feature of the occasion being an oration by the Secretary of War. In Boston on Monday was dedicated a statue of William Ellery Channing, the eminent divine and scholar, and the greatest of the modern apostles of peace. What Sherman was as a soldier every American schoolboy knows. His military genius gave him enduring place among the world's great commanders. He fought for a great principle, the preservation of the Union, and a war of conquest would have been hateful to him. His saying, "War is hell," has passed into a proverb; and Secretary Root, in the oration already spoken of, quoted with impressive seriousness another saying of Sherman's that should not be forgotten: "War's legitimate object is more perfect peace." As for Channing, there was no need of searching in the story of his career for evidences of how he felt about war. His whole life was inspired by the spirit of love to his fellow men, and no one manifested more clearly the irresistable influence of an earnest and sincere character devoted to goodness. Sherman was a man who fought hard and brilliantly for peace. Channing proclaimed the gospel of peace without fighting, and in doing this ranged himself with the ultimate forces of civilization. He believed in the regeneration of society, not by violence, but by the gradual melioration of social conditions through a process of evolution toward higher ideals. He had an abiding faith in democracy. "Among the changes," he said, "to which I look for the salvation of the modern world one of the chief is the intellectual and moral elevation of the laboring class. The impulses which are to reform and quicken society are probably to come, not from its more conspicuous but from its obscurer divisions; and among these I see with joy new wants, principles and aspirations beginning to unfold themselves." It is this faith in the uplifting of humanity and a recognition of the fact that wars are made, not by the common people, who have to bear the burden of war, but by the so-called "governing class" upon whom the war falls lightly,—it is this that should make the memory of Channing a cherished possession. Not much more than the time of a generation has gone since Sherman made his march from Atlanta to the sea, and already he is a great man of the past. Almost a century ago Channing began his eloquent discourses against war and the truths they contain are as vital as ever. Let us honor the memory of Sherman, a great man of a great epoch, but in honoring the memory of Channing we honor a man of the future,—one whose message to humanity loses none of its effect with the lapse of time.

The new combination of Smart Weed and Belladonna, as used in Carter's Backache Plasters, has proved to be one of the best that could be made. Try one of these popular plasters in any case of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness of the chest or lungs, and you will be surprised and pleased by the prompt relief. In bad cases of chronic dyspepsia, a plaster over the pit of the stomach stops the pain at once. Ask for Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

When a man's coat is threadbare it is easy to pick a hole in it.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

St. Peter at the Gate.

Published by Request.

BY JOSEPH HERT SWILEY.

St. Peter stood guard at the golden gate
With solemn mien and dignified;
When up to the top of the golden stair
A man and a woman ascending there,
Applied for admission. They came and stood
Before St. Peter, so great and good,
In hopes the City of Peace to win,—
And asked St. Peter to let them in.

The woman was tall, and lank, and thin,
With a scraggly beard let upon her chin;
The man was short, and thick, and stout,
His stomach was built so it rounded out;
His face was pleasant, and all the while
He wore a kindly and genial smile.
The choirs in the distance the echoes woke,
And the man kept still while the woman spoke.

"Oh thou who guardest the gate," said she
"We two come hither, beseeching thee
To let us enter the heavenly land.
Of me, St. Peter, there is no doubt,
There's nothing from heaven to bar me out.
I've been to meeting three times a week,
And almost always I'd rise and speak.

I've told the sinners about the day
When they'd repent of their vile way,
I've told my neighbors, I've told 'em all
'Bout Adam and Eve and the Primal Fall.
I've shown them what they'd have to do
If they'd pass in with the chosen few.
I've marked their path of duty clear,
Laid out the plan of their whole career.

I've talked and talked to 'em, loud and long,
For my lungs are good and my voice is strong;
So, good St. Peter, you'll clearly see
The gate of heaven is open to me.
But my old man I regret to say,
Hasn't walked in exactly the narrow way.
He smokes and he swears, and grave faults
he's got;
And I don't know whether he'll pay or not.

He never would pray with an earnest vim,
Or go to revival, or join in a hymn,
So I had to leave him in sorrow there
While I with the echoes united in prayer.
He ate what the pantry chanced to afford,
While I in my purity sang to the Lord.
And if cucumbers were all he got,
It's a chance if he merited them or not.

But oh, St. Peter, I love him so.
To the pleasure of heaven please let him go!
I've done enough—a saint I've been,
Won't that atone? Can't you let him in?
By my grim gospel I know 'tis so
That the unrepentant must fry below;
But isn't there some way you can see
That he may enter who's dear to me?

It's a narrow gospel by which I pray;
But the Chosen expect to find some way
Of coaxing, or fooling or bringing you,
So that their relations can amble through.
And say, St. Peter, it seems to me,
This gate isn't kept as it ought to be.
You ought to stand right by the opening
there,
And never sit down on that easy chair.

And say St. Peter, my sight is dimmed.
But I don't like the way your whiskers are
trimmed.
They're cut too wide, and outward toss;
They'd look better narrow, cut straight
across.
Well, we must be going our crowns to win;
So open, St. Peter and we'll pass in!"

* * * * * * *

St. Peter sat quiet and stroked his staff,
But, spite of his office, he had to laugh;
Then said, with a fiery gleam in his eye,
"Who's tending this gateway—you or I?"
And then he arose in his stature tall,
And pressed the button upon the wall,
And said to the imp who answered the bell,
"Escort this lady around to hell!"

The man stood still as a piece of stone,
Stood sadly, goomily there alone.
A life-long settled idea he had,
That his wife was good and he was bad,
He thought, if the woman went down below,
That he would certainly have to go;
That, if she went down to the regions dim,
There wasn't a ghost of a show for him.

Slowly he turned, by habit bent,
To follow wherever the woman went.
St. Peter standing on duty there,
Observed that the top of his head was bare,
He called the gentleman back and said,
"Friend, how long have you been wed?"
"Thirty years," (with a weary sigh.)
And he thoughtfully added, "Why?"
St. Peter was silent. With head bent down,
He raised his hand and scratched his crown.
Then seeming a different thought to take,
Slowly half to himself he spake.
"Thirty years with that woman there?
No wonder the man hasn't any hair!
Swearing is wicked. Smokes not good.
He smoked and swore—I should think he
would

Thirty years with that tongue so sharp?
Ho! Angel Gabriel! Give him a harp!
A jeweled harp with a golden string!
Good sir, pass in where the angels sing!
Gabriel, give him a seat alone—
One with a cushion—up near the throne!
Call up some angels to lay their beat;
Let him enjoy the music and rest!

See that on finest ambrosia he feeds:
He's had about all the hell he needs.
It isn't just hardly the thing to do,
To roast him on earth and in future too."

* * * * * * *

They gave him a harp with golden strings,
A glittering robe and a pair of wings.
And, he said, as he entered the Realm of Day,
"Well, this beats cucumbers anyway!"
And so the scriptures had come to pass
"The last shall be first, and the first shall be
last."

Old Jewelry in Fashion.

The revival of old-fashioned jewelry is so great as to make women mourn for any heirlooms that they have parted with. A heart-shaped pendant of Whitby jet, bought the other day by Mrs. H. O. Stone, Jr., is the fac-simile of those worn thirty years ago, and an importer of this kind of jewelry says that it is one of the standard shapes in jet, of which there are few, on account of the difficulties of working the material. As he says they have been making them in Whitby ever since the Romans first visited England and sent them home for earrings, it is pretty certain that nothing in a jewelry box is too old-fashioned to come back again.

The cross is also a jet perennial, and crosses of all kinds become fashionable every time there is a jet epoch.

Whether it was the black beads or the popularity of ecclesiastical things that started the fashion lately, it is certain that they have been supplied in most cases from the old jewel box. There are hardly any to be found even now in the jewelry stores except the little ones of plain gold and silver which are always given as confirmation presents. For once, instead of setting the fashion in such things, the jeweler seems to have been taken unawares, and is only regretting that he cannot supply the demand, which has had a new impetus since "Du Barry" and the cross worn by Mrs. Carter.

Of late the ecclesiastical crosses have been encroached upon, and that of the bishop himself has been appropriated for a secular dangler. At the church stores even rosaries and crucifixes, in materials which under the circumstances might be describe as gorgeous, have been bought for purely decorative purposes.

The young housekeeper who told the fisherman that she wanted some eels and when he asked her how much, replied, "about two yards and a half," has a rival.

"I wish to get some butter, please," she said to the dealer.

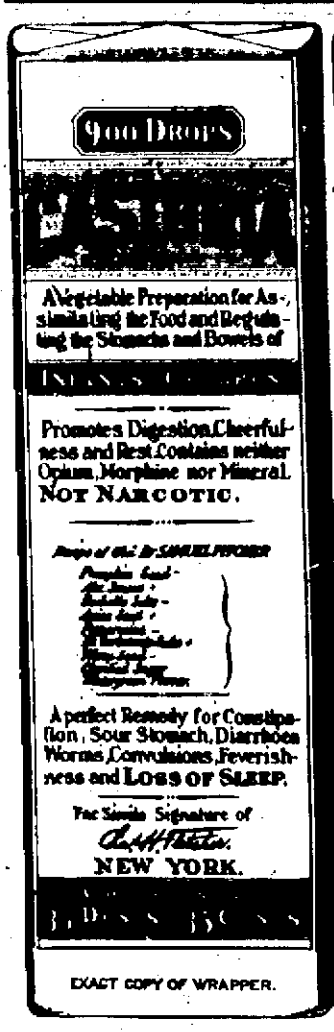
"Roll butter, ma'am?" he asked politely.

"No. We wish to eat it on toast. We seldom have rolls."

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Hasty people drink the nectar of existence scalding hot.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Overdone.

There was a ring at the bell.

Mrs. Squelcher tiptoed to the window and peeped through the curtains.

"That horrid Mrs. Newcombe!" she hissed. Then Mrs. Squelcher stole noisely into the nursery, where little Donald was playing on the floor.

"Donald," she said, quietly but firmly, "listen. There is a lady at the door. I wish you to answer the bell and tell her I am not at home. Now go quickly."

Donald rose and hurried forward, while his mother lingered behind the portieres.

"Why, how do you do, Donald?" began the caller. "I came to see your mother."

"She is not at home," replied Donald.

"I am very sorry," went on Mrs. Newcombe. "Where is she?"

Donald hesitated an instant. Then as he held open the door, he called out loudly:

"Say, mamma; where are you?"

Kite hawks have become so bold about the garrison in Burmah that they swoop down on the mess tables and seize food from the soldiers' plates.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

The American Game.

Poker stories were told, and it was "Pat" Sheedy's turn. "It was out in Missouri," he said, "that five men sat down to play a friendly game. Finally there was a big jack-pot. One of the players told me about it afterward.

"'I opened the pot and they all stayed,' he said. 'There was some raising before the draw, which did not scare anybody out, but made the pot worth while. Then we took cards and the betting began. We put up about all the money we had, and there was a show-down.

"'The dealer had a king full on aces. The next man showed three aces and a pair of kings. The other players held four kings and four aces, respectively.'

"The man who was telling me about the game stopped there," continued Mr. Sheedy, "and I asked him: 'What did you hold?'

"'Me?' he queried. 'Me? Oh, I was the coroner, and I held four inquests.'"—N. Y. World.

It is better to wear old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

Weak men wait for opportunities; wise men make them.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Her gray hair makes her look 20 years older. And it's so thin, too. Tell her all about Ayer's Hair Vigor.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Life in the Northwest."

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry.,
8-23 ST. PAUL, MINN.

DAILY EXCURSIONS
To CALIFORNIA
Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS
EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY FROM CHICAGO.
LOWEST RATES,
SHORTEST TIME ON THE ROAD,
FINEST SCENERY.
Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in tourist cars on fast trains all the way. For descriptive pamphlets and full information inquire of nearest agent, or address W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.
Chicago & North-Western Railway.
13-23 (F. N. S. 23-6-23.)

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
Miss E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1903.

NOTES.

CONCERNING JOHN LAPHAM and RICHARD SCOTT and Some of their Descendants.

BY S. F. PECKHAM.

(Continued.)

Children of John and Desire:

1. Benjamin, b. March 16, 1727.
2. Jonathan, b. July 6, 1728.
3. Jemima, b. July 30, 1732.

Thomas[3] Lapham (John[2], John[1]) b. Oct. 10, 1705, died Jan. 5, 1770, married Dec. 4, 1730, Abigail Wilbur, b. July 9, 1711, d. 1741. From all sources of information that I can gather I believe that the following is a correct statement concerning the ancestry of Abigail Wilbur, although I am aware that it does not agree with my friend John O. Austin.

William[1] Bradford of Austerfield in the southern part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Eng., had:

1. William[2], father of Gov. William Bradford of Plymouth.
2. Thomas[2].
3. Robert, baptized 1561.
4. Elizabeth, baptized 1570.

Thomas[2] Bradford had Ann[3], whom he mentions in his will dated March 1, 1607, as wife of Samuel Wilbore. Thomas lived in Doncaster, a few miles north of Austerfield.

Samuel[1] Wilbore and Ann[3] his wife with three sons came to Boston. He was a freeman in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay March 4, 1633. He was admitted to the First Church of Boston, Mass. Colony, Dec. 1, 1633. Elizabeth Wilbore, wife of Samuel, was admitted a member Nov. 29, 1645. He was one of the first assessors of taxes in Boston Nov. 10, 1634. He bought land in Taunton where he had a house, also another in Boston. While in Taunton he embraced "the dangerous doctrines of Cotton and Wheelwright." He was disarmed in Boston Nov. 30, 1637, "in consequence of having been seduced and led into dangerous error by the opinions and revelations of Mr. Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson." Having leave to depart he removed Nov. 30, 1637, with 17 others to the Colony of Rhode Island, and became one of the original settlers on the Island of Aquidneck as will be seen from the following compact:

"The 7th day of the first month 1638.

"We whose names are underwritten do here solemnly in the presence of Jehovah incorporate ourselves into a Bodie Politick and as He shall help, will submit our persons, lives and estates unto our Lord Jesus Christ the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and to all of those perfect and most absolute laws of His holy word of truth to be guided and judged thereby.

"Exodus 24. 3. 4.
"2 Chron. 11. 3.
"2 Kings 11. 17.

"William Coddington, John Clarke, William Hutchinson, Jr. (husband of Ann), John Coggeshall, William Aspinwall, Samuel Wilbore, John Porter, John Sanford, Edward Hutchinson, Jr., Esq., Thomas Savage, William Dyer, William Freeborn, Philip Shearman, John Walker, Richard Carder, William Baulstone, Edward Hutchinson, Sr., Henry X Bull, his marke, Randall Holden."

He had grants of land in Portsmouth in 1638 and 1640 and his name is on the court roll of freeman in 1641. Previous to his death he returned to Boston, where we find he and his son Samuel are retained as freemen in 1655. He with Ralph Russell and others built the first iron furnace on the North American continent, in that part of Taunton that is now Raynham. Its site is on the main road from Titicut to Taunton and it was in operation early in the 19th century.

He was a man of wealth for the times and evidently a man of very good standing in society, exerting a wide influence in each of the places where he dwelt. It seems from all the circumstances that can now be gathered that father and sons in all their dealings were as one family while the father lived, he as the head owning all the property, the sons giving their influence and labor into the common stock making no division until the father's decease. He made his will 30, 4, 1656, and died 29 of 9 month of the same year. The will was proved in Plymouth and Taunton.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

4066. ESTEN—What was the English ancestry of Thomas Esten, born in Hertford County, England, 1612, died in Providence, R. I., 1691, married 1640, Ann ——. Who were her parents?—B. C.

4067. MARTIN—John Martin married Joanna, daughter of Thomas Esten, April 26, 1671. Who were his ancestors?—B. C.

4068. KNIGHT—Who were the parents of Anne Knight, wife of John, son of Richard, of Newport, R. I.? John was probably born in East Greenwich, R. I., died about 1710. What were the dates of birth and death of his wife? When were they married?—D. G. L.

4069. SCRANTON—Thomas Scranton, born in Portsmouth, perhaps, died in Warwick, R. I., 1724, married Mary ——. Who were her parents? When were they married?—S. T. W.

4070. PIKE—Who was Katherine, wife of Robert Pike, of Providence, R. I.? He died about 1674. Had they other children beside Hannah who married Maturin Ballou?—R. S.

4071. MEW—Did Richard and Sarah (Coleman) Mew, married in 1702, at Newport, R. I., have any children? If so, would like list, with dates of birth, marriage and death.—T. C.

4072. GRAY—Edward Gray, who married Mary Winslow, had daughter Mary, born September 18, 1653. Did she die young?—L. C. R.

4073. EVERDEN—Would like any information concerning the family and ancestry of Richard Everden, who died about 1682, probably at Providence, R. I.—D. J. R.

4074. INMAN—What was the date of birth of Mary Inman, daughter of John and Mary (Whitman) Inman, of Providence, R. I.? Mary married Samuel Bartlett, and died about 1743.—J. A. S.

4075. SNOOK—Would like some dates in reference to the family of John and Margaret (Smith) Snook, of Prudence Island and Kingstown, R. I. Had they children?—S. P.

4076. WOOLEY—Does any one know anything concerning Emanuel Wooley, before he was made freeman of Newport, R. I., in 1653? Would like the date and place of his birth.—J. T. W.

4077. BEERE—Who was the wife of Edward Beere, of England, whose son John was of Newport, R. I., and married Patience Clifton, daughter of Thomas and Mary Clifton. Who was Mary, wife of Thomas Clifton?—W. A.

4078. BOOMER—Who was the wife of Matthew Boomer, son of Matthew, of Newport, R. I.? The older Matthew was freeman of Newport in 1655. When was his son Matthew born?—G. F.

4079. BULGAR—John Bulgar, born 1634, son of Richard, of Roxbury, Mass., and Portsmouth, R. I., died when? Would like any information concerning him.—S. L. T.

4080. LAWTON—When were George Lawton and Mary Dennis married? They were of Portsmouth, R. I. She was born September 20, 1673. Would like to know when she died.—P. N. R.

4081. PECKHAM—Joseph Peckham, of John and Sarah, born 1679, died 1726, married 1705, Mary Evans, of Richard and Patience. Would like a list of the Peckham children.—F. R. A.

4082. DOWNING—Who was Sarah Downing, who married John Pray, July 14, 1713? They were probably of Smithfield, R. I.—F. C.

4083. CORP—Whom did Hope Corp marry, daughter of John and Deliverance Corp? She was born November 8, 1681, died 1765.—A. M. D.

4084. SANFORD—Who was —— Sanford, who married Ann Vernon, of Samuel, of Newport, R. I.? She was born 1706, died 1782.—C. B. W.

4085. WARNER—John Warner, born in England, 1615, died about 1654 in Warwick, R. I., married Priscilla Holliman. Did their two daughters, Susanna and Mary die young? If not, whom did they marry, and when?—W. T.

4086. HART—Has any one discovered the name of the wife of Nicholas Hart, of Tiverton, R. I., born 1673, married 1699?—R. H.

4087. DEXTER—Who was the wife of James Dexter, of Providence, R. I., who died 1732. Her Christian name was Sarah.—E. G.

4088. WHALEY—What was the date of birth of Elizabeth Whaley, daughter of Theophilus, of Kingstown, R. I.? She married Charles Hazleton, when? He died 1712, she died 1752.—W. I. N.

4089. TENNANT—Hannah Tennant was born Jan. 27, 1630, daughter of Alexander of Kingstown and Jamestown, R. I. Whom did she marry?—A. W. B.

4090. ROBERTS—Who was the wife of Thomas Roberts, of Providence, R. I.? He died in April, 1676. Did he have any children? Would like any information concerning his family.—R. C. S.

4091. MALINS—Who were the wife and children of Robert Malins, born Jan. 22, 1677? When did he die?—C. S. C.

4092. WICKHAM—Who was the wife of Gideon Wickham, of Newport, R. I., born 1697? He was son of Samuel and Barbara (Holden) Wickham.—D. A. C.

ANSWERS.

4014. GREENE—The parents of Amos Greene b. Jan'y 17, 1717, were John and Mary (Aylsworth) Greene, of Kingstown, R. I.

"John[3] Greene (Benjamin[2], John[1]) b. probably about 1688 in North Kingston, married 1708, Mary Aylsworth, b. as early as 1688." (See "The Greene Family" by Frank L. Greene 1894 pp. 14-16.)—L. B. C.

4021. AYLSWORTH—The wife of Arthur Aylsworth was Mary Brown dau. of Rev. John and Mary (Holmes) Brown and granddaughter of Rev. Chad Brown and Rev. Obadiah Holmes.—L. B. C.

4029. JENCKS—Jonathan Jencks was mariner on sloop "Providence," Continental Navy. Entered June 14, 1776; taken from the Rhode Island Brigade. The following record is to be found in office of State Record Commissioner, Providence, R. I.—E. M. T.

Contracts for constructing three new battleships authorized at the last session of Congress have been awarded as follows: Minnesota—Newport News Shipbuilding Company of Newport News, Va., $4,110,000; Kansas—New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., $4,178,000; Vermont—The Fore River Manufacturing Company of Weymouth, Mass., $4,165,000.

The sum of $105.50 was raised in Newport for the benefit of the survivors of the Kishineff massacre and this amount has been forwarded to the treasurer of the fund in New York.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, April 18th, A. D. 1903.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 2448, issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1903, and returnable to the said Court June 26th, A. D. 1903, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1902, in favor of John F. Johnston, of Fall River, Massachusetts, doing business under the name of John F. Johnston & Co., plaintiff, and against Oscar Miller and Clara B. Miller, of Portsmouth, in Newport County, R. I., defendants, I have this day at 50 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants or either of them had at the time of this levy, in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said Town of Portsmouth, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded: Beginning at the point of intersection of the public road or highway leading from Bristol Ferry to Newport, with a certain thirty foot private way, situate on and owned by the estate formerly of late Sophia T. Mitchell, running thence north twenty-five degrees east along the line of said public highway one hundred and fifty-one and one-tenth (151 1-10) feet; thence north fifty-three degrees west, two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet; thence south thirty-three degrees west, one hundred and fifty-one and one-tenth (151 1-10) feet; thence south fifty-five degrees east, three hundred (300) feet, to the point or place of beginning, containing one acre more or less.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

JAMES ANTHONY, Sheriff.

4-18-4w

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, June 4th, A. D. 1903.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 2611, issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the third day of June, A. D. 1903, and returnable to the said Court September 3d, A. D. 1903, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the second day of June, A. D. 1903, in favor of Michael A. McCormick of Newport, plaintiff, and against Bessie Stewart alias Jane Doe, commorant, of said Newport, defendant, I have this day at 50 minutes past 8 o'clock a. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Bessie Stewart alias, had on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1903, at 30 minutes past 10 o'clock a. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to the following described personal property, to wit: 22 bonnet poles, 1 tree rack, 1 door mat, 4 tables, 1 desk, 12 chairs, 1 folding mirror on uprights, 1 oval mirror, lot of Burlap, lot of carpet, 1 rug, 1 gas stove, lot of shelving, lot of coat and dress hangers, 10 nickel plated hangers, lot of lace curtains, 2 waste baskets, 4 brass rods, 1 tray, 1 umbrella, 2 vases, 1 dust pan and brush, 1 stand for holding dresses, 1 counter, 1 large show case, 1 sign, 2 screens, screen door, 8 chain hangers, 8 extension hangers, 4 dress forms, 1 large form, 1 cover.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on personal property at a Public Auction to be held at the Court House in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses if sufficient.

HUGH N. GIFFORD, Deputy Sheriff.

6-6-2w

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, March 23d, A. D. 1903.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 2527, issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1903, and returnable to the said Court June 17th, A. D. 1903, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1903, in favor of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, a corporation created by law and doing business in said City of Newport, plaintiff, and against Arthur B. Gladding and Benjamin Gladding, doing business as co-partners under the firm name of A. B. Gladding Company, both of the City of Newport, defendant, I have this day at 40 minutes past 11 o'clock a. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendants, or either of them had on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 57 minutes past 10 o'clock a. m., (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded Westerly, on Washington street; Northerly, on land of the late Silas Southwick, deceased, but now of Sophia Brown; Easterly, on land of Job S. Eldred; and Southerly, on land formerly of the devisees of George Tilley, deceased, or however otherwise the same may be bounded and described,

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

JAMES ANTHONY, Sheriff.

6-6-3w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the powers contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, executed by Almy Morton Brownell (Emma L. Brownell, his wife, joining in token of her release of dower) of the Town of Tiverton, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, to John M. Brownell, bearing date December 12th, A. D. 1894, and recorded in Book No. 45 at pages 156, 157, 158 of the Land Records in the Town of Tiverton, R. I., there having been breach in the performance of the conditions contained in said deed:

There will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, in the said Town of Tiverton, on SATURDAY, June 20th, 1903, at 3 o'clock p. m., all that certain lot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the said Town of Tiverton and bounded and described as follows, viz: Northerly and Southerly, by land now or formerly of S. Gilman Bowen and measuring on each of said sides one hundred and fifteen (115) feet; Easterly, by a fifteen feet passway and there measuring fifty (50) feet, and Westerly, by lands of Ellen F. Sullivan and Martin F. Hanrahan, fifty (50) feet; containing five thousand seven hundred and fifty (5750) square feet of land, more or less, and being the same land as conveyed to the said Almy Morton Brownell by George F. Lewis, by deed dated July 8th, 1894, and recorded on pages 2[illegible], &c., of Book 38 of the Land Records of said Town of Tiverton, being the same premises described in the said Mortgage Deed.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to bid at said sale.

JOHN M. BROWNELL, Mortgagee.

Newport, R. I., May 29th, 1903—5-30-4w

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., June 1, 1903.

Estate of William B. S. Ball.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of William B. S. Ball, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the 6th day of July, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

6-13-2w

Our White Enamel.

A "Miller" Oil Heater doesn't come amiss these chilly days. Great heat given and no smell, you know.

We're very careful about our selection of this finish because there's none that looks so well when it's new and so shabby when it's six months old, if it isn't just exactly right. A soft wood case and a white lead first coat will turn as yellow as saffron in no time. You can't see the difference when you buy it, you can after it's paid for—that's why we're careful. We don't like complaints, they don't pay.

We've an exceptionally good assortment of the real white that stays white, in bureaus, commodes, chiffoniers, tables, desks, etc., and you'll find our prices fully as low perhaps a little lower than others'. Yellow white—we buy it right, three big stores, you know, and sell it right, that's why.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225—229 THAMES STREET. NEWPORT, R. I.

What We Do at the Corner of Spring & Franklin Streets.

1st—Sell and rent property.
2d—Place Insurance in first class companies at low rates: Fire, Life, Marine, Accident, Health, Plate Glass, and Casualty.
3d—Do Notary Work: Draw Deeds, etc.
4th—Make investments for our clients in any line: Real Estate, Bonds, Stocks, etc.

We should be pleased to have you call upon us.

Wm. E. Brightman,

CORNER SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS. Telephone 984.

Bright, Clean, Shiny Coal

In the sort we deliver—the little-waste kind, the heat-making, quick-cooking kind. It does the work in short order, doesn't cost much more than the sort you don't want to give cellar room, any way we'd like to send you a sample ton of

LORBERRY STOVE.

A postal will bring the sample. For sale by the

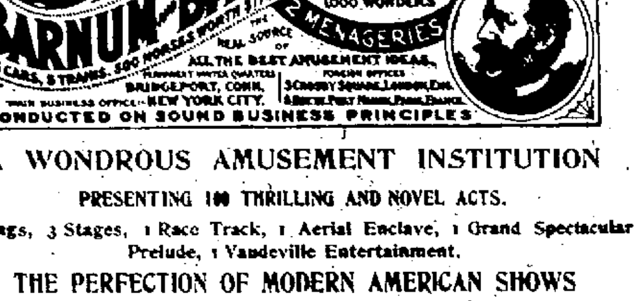
G. B. REYNOLDS CO.,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE, and SHERMAN'S WHARF.

Telephone 222-2 & 222-3.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, June 17.

ONE DAY ONLY, AT MIDDLETON AVENUE & DRESSER STREET.



A WONDROUS AMUSEMENT INSTITUTION

PRESENTING 100 THRILLING AND NOVEL ACTS.

3 Rings, 3 Stages, 1 Race Track, 1 Aerial Enclave, 1 Grand Spectacular Prelude, 1 Vaudeville Entertainment.

THE PERFECTION OF MODERN AMERICAN SHOWS

Electrically Lighted, Newly Arranged with Backed Seats and Foot Rests for Every Visitor. Triple Circus, Two Double Menageries, Olympic Hippodrome, National Museum, Champion Aerial Tournament.

Huge Collection of Marvelous Human Freaks

with all the Living Wonders of the World.

Patriotic Exhibit of Miniature Warships

Containing Every Type in United States Navy.

CYCLO, THE KINETIC DEMON

Defying Death and Gravitation's Laws.

3 Herds of Elephants in 3 Rings at Once; 3 Troupes of Horses in 3 Rings Together; 3 Companies of Acrobats on 3 Stages at One Time; 3 Troupes of Aerialists in the Air at Once; 5 Equestrians Riding in 3 Rings Simultaneously; 3 Circus Companies in 3 Rings at the Same Moment; 25 Clowns in 25 Concurrent Acts.

High Jumping Horses, Long Distance Leaping Ponies, Football Horses and Dogs, Trained Animals of All Kinds, Baby Elephant and Mother, Two Giraffes, Smallest Horse on Earth.

The Entire Exceeding in Grandeur, Variety and Magnitude

EVERYTHING DREAMED OF SINCE THE WORLD WAS MADE.

Two Performances Daily at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors Open an Hour Earlier.

Admission to Everything, 50c.

Children Under 10 Years, 25c.

Reserved Folding Seats, 75 cents. Reserved Chair Seats, $1. Private Boxes with 6 Seats, $9 to $12, according to location. Single Private Box Seats, $1.50 and $2.

All Tickets are sold without extra charge. Beware of parties charging more than regular price. Private Box and Reserved Chairs sold at J. H. Barney & Co's piano store, 154 Thames street, others on grounds at hours of opening.

LOWEST EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

STUPENDOUS NEW STREET PARADE at 9 a. m. with 40-horse Team and a myriad of new attractions. 6-6-2w

The Island Savings Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the corporation of this Bank, for the election of Trustees for the year ensuing, will be held at the Banking Rooms of the National Exchange Bank, on Wednesday, June 17th, 1903, at 3 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Secretary.

6-6

Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

It is better to wear old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Hattie J. Frank of said Newport, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

MARY D. TORREY,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her, the Executrix named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

6-13

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Edith Evelyn Hamm (formerly Smith), Guardian of the person and estate of

CHARLES TALBOT SMITH,

minor, of Newport, presented this day to the Court of Probate of said Newport, praying for leave to sell at private sale said minor's interest in certain real estate situated in said Newport, and particularly described in said petition, for a better and more advantageous investment, and said petitioner having applied to this said Court of Probate to give notice in the *Newport Mercury*.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

6-13

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 1st day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HERBERT A. KAULL, Administrator on the estate of

THOMAS STEVENS,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his account of administration on said estate, showing distribution as ordered, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 22d day of June A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

6-6

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., May 18, A. D. 1903.

ESTHER A. PECKHAM, the Guardian of the persons and estates of her two minor children,

ESTHER BLY PECKHAM and MAY BARRETT PECKHAM,

presents to this Court her petition, in writing, praying for license and authority to sell at private sale for the purpose of paying the debts of said minors and for a better investment, for a price and sum of money not less than the appraised value thereof, and to convey to the purchaser or purchasers, all the right, title and interest of her said wards in and to a certain farm or tract of land situated in the Town of Portsmouth, R. I., containing about seventy acres, more or less, and bounded North-easterly, on land of St. Mary's Church; South-easterly, on lands of Joseph F. Manchester, Wanton T. Sherman, Edward A. Coggeshall and John Paquin; South-westerly, on land of John Paquin and a driftway; Westerly, on land of David Coggeshall and on land formerly of Edward Bisson; and Northerly, on land of the Newport Water Works, together with a strip of land about ten feet wide, used as a way out to the East Main Road, between lands of Joseph F. Manchester and Wanton T. Sherman.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, A. D. 1903, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

5-23

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., May 18, A. D. 1903.

JENNETTE R. SHERMAN, Widow, presents to this Court her petition, in writing, praying that an instrument in writing therewith presented, bearing date February 21, 1880, purporting to be the last will and testament of her husband,

THOMAS J. SHERMAN,

late of said Middletown, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on his estate may be granted to her, said petitioner, as the sole Executrix of said will and without bond as provided therein.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, A. D. 1903, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

5-23

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., May 18, A. D. 1903.

WILLIAM H. BOYD, the Administrator on the estate of

MARY M. BOYD,

Widow, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his first and final account with said estate and thereon prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the fifteenth day of June next, A. D. 1903, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

5-23

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Guardian of the persons and estates of her two minor daughters, ESTHER BLY PECKHAM and MAY BARRETT PECKHAM, under the age of fourteen years, has given bond to said Court and duly qualified herself as such Guardian. All persons having claims against the estates of said Esther Bly Peckham and May Barrett Peckham, are hereby notified to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned.

ESTHER A. PECKHAM, Guardian.

Middletown, R. I., May 23, 1903—5-23

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of ELIZABETH W. HORTON, of full age, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

CLARK BURDICK, Guardian.

Newport, R. I., May 23d, 1903—5-23

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

State Board of Public Roads.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a section of State Highway, about 5730 feet in length in the town of Tiverton, a section of State Highway, about 1990 feet in length in the town of Middletown, will be received by the

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ROADS,

at its Office, State House, Providence, R. I.,

until 12 m., on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17th, 1903,

at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon blanks to be furnished by the Board.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of $200, payable to the State of Rhode Island.

Plans, specifications and drawings may be examined at the office of the State Board of Public Roads at the State House, Providence, R. I., on and after Thursday, the 28th day of May, every week day, excepting Saturday, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to give preference to bonds or bids in accordance with Sec. 5 of Chap. [illegible] of the Public Laws.

JOHN H. EDWARDS,
ROBERT B. TREAT,
FREDERICK E. PERKINS,
WILLIAM C. PECKHAM,
JOHN F. RICHMOND,
State Board of Public Roads.

5-23-4w